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AUSTRIA INVITES ALLIED POWERS TO PEACE PARLEY

Suggests Belligerents Join In Confidential And Non-Binding Conference

ONLY TENTATIVE

Would Be Just To See If Negotiations Can Be Begun

POPE ADDRESSED

Opinion In Allied Capitals Regards Move As Mere Trick

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 15.—An official communique issued in Vienna on Saturday announces:

"With a view to examining whether the conditions are such as to make the inauguration of the negotiation of peace appear promising, the Austro-Hungarian Government today has invited the belligerent governments to confidential and non-binding discussions at a neutral center and has addressed to them a note drawn up by this side.

"A special note has also been sent to the Holy See bringing the action of the Austro-Hungarian Government to its notice and appealing to the Pope's interest in peace.

"Furthermore the Governments of neutral States have also been acquainted with the demarche.

"The constant and close accord which exists between the four Allied Powers renders the assumption that the Allies of Austro-Hungary, to whom the proposal in the same manner is being sent, will share the views developed in the note."

Summary Of Note

London, September 15.—The official note issued in Vienna, mentioned this morning, says that an objective and conscientious examination of the situation of all the belligerents no longer leaves doubt that all the belligerents long for a speedy end to the bloody struggle.

Nevertheless it has not hitherto been possible to create preliminary conditions which are calculated to bring peace efforts nearer realisation and bridge the gap which still separates the belligerents.

More effective means must therefore be considered by means of which the responsible factors in all countries can be offered an opportunity to investigate the present possibilities of an understanding.

Allies Suppress Peace Discussion

The first step which Austria-Hungary, in accordance with her Allies, undertook on December 12, 1916, for bringing about peace did not lead to the end hoped for. The note alleges that this was owing to the fact that the Allies, in order to maintain the war-spirit of their people, which was steadily declining, very severely suppressed even any discussion of the idea of peace, but the peace step then taken was not entirely without result, the question of peace has not since vanished from the order of the day and, though public discussions prove that the differences still separating the belligerents in their conception of the conditions of peace are not slight, nevertheless an atmosphere has been formed which no longer excludes the discussion of peace.

The utterances of responsible statesmen indicate that the desire to reach an understanding and not to decide the war exclusively by force of arms is beginning gradually to penetrate the Allied states, except for some blinded war-agitators, who certainly must not be estimated lightly.

Path Toward Peace Toilsome

The Austro-Hungarian Government is conscious that after the devastation of the war it will be impossible to re-establish the tottering world order at a single stroke. The path towards peace is toilsome and wearisome, yet it is our duty to tread it.

If there are still responsible factors which desire to overcome

(Continued on Page 4)

America's Reply

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 16.—The Secretary of State issues the following statement:

"I am authorised by the President to state that the following will be the reply of this Government to the Note issued by Austria-Hungary proposing an unofficial conference of the belligerents:

"'The Government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain.'"

Mary Black Hospital Staff Going To Front As Red Cross Unit

China Press Correspondence

Soochow, September 16.—The war begins to come home to us as never before. Many of us have wished to be able to do something beside put a little money into Liberty bonds, but with most of us this looks to be about all that we are going to be able to do.

It has fallen to the lot of others to give more fully and more unselfishly, to give even themselves for the very important work of looking after the wounded and sick who have gone to the front to fight for the right. Some days ago the entire staff of the Mary Black Hospital for women here in Soochow offered themselves as a unit in the Red Cross service and they have now been accepted and will soon be leaving for the front. The Hospital will be closed and all of the doctors and nurses are to go together, the staff making up this unit are as follows:

Miss Ethel Polk, M.D.
Miss Louise M. Ingersoll, M.D.
Miss Mary A. Hood, R.N.
Miss Alma Pitts, R.N.
Miss Emma Dao, M.D.
Miss Lucile Van, M.D.
Miss Zung, Druggist.
Five senior Medical Students from the Medical School.
Five senior Nurse Students from the Nurse Training school.

This will make a most efficient and effective unit as they have all been working together for several years and know just how to take hold and put the proposition through.

Miss Eva Forman, R.N., from the Soochow Hospital will also go with this party though she will be in Section A, while these others will form a separate unit.

Local Red Cross Unit To Leave Next Friday

Five doctors and eleven nurses, comprising the first Shanghai unit for service with the American Red Cross in Siberia, will leave here Friday on the Simbirsk. With the detachment will go 15 cases of hospital supplies and blankets.

The Shanghai branch has received 995 many-tailed bandages and 400 "T" bandages made by the Mokansan Chapter. Cloth was sent to Mokansan by the local chapter.

OVERTURE TO BELGIUM IS MADE BY GERMANY

Offered Independence After War If It Will Desert Allies Now

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

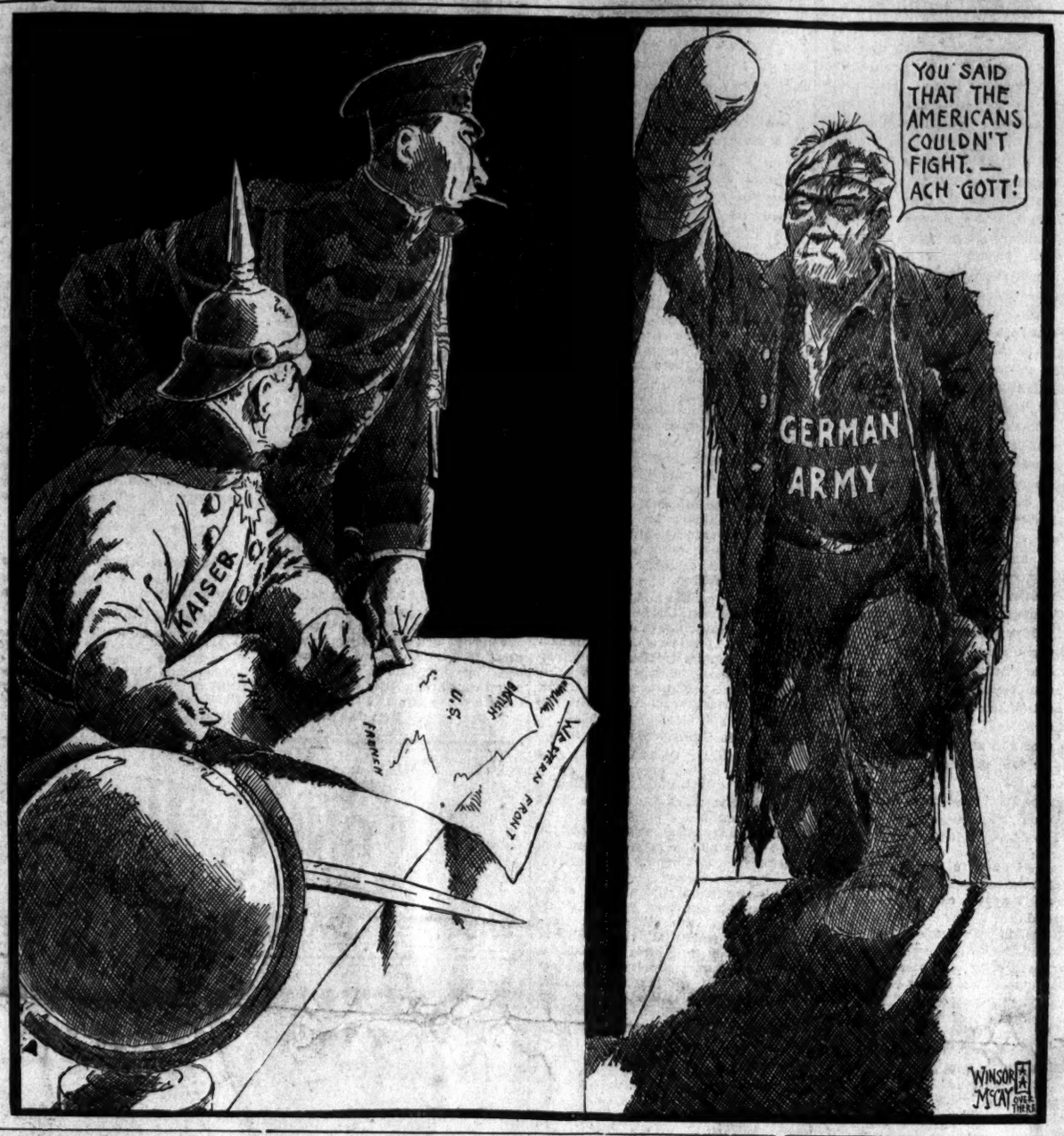
London, September 16.—It is believed that Germany has made proposals to Belgium promising her political and economic independence after the war provided Belgium remains neutral until the end of the war and uses her good offices to secure the return of the German Colonies.

This proposal is obviously intended to cover the German flank in the event of a withdrawal from Belgium and to prevent the Allies following up the enemy.

The Weather

Misty and damp today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 74.8 and the minimum 65.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 91.8 and 73.

THE GOAT — By Winsor McCay



SERBIANS BEGIN DRIVE ON SALONICA FRONT

Capture Of Three Strongly Fortified Bulgarian Positions Already Reported

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 16.—(Received by French Wireless Station). An official Serbian communique reports:

The reorganised Serbian Army has launched an offensive against the Bulgarians on the Salonica front in co-operation with the French.

We have captured three strongly fortified Bulgarian positions: Teak, Vetrinik and Dobriholie.

Intense Air Battle Is Fought Over Paris

Several Squadrons Of Enemy Aeroplanes In Attack; Some Casualties Result

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris September 16.—Several squadrons of enemy aeroplanes bombed Paris this morning, despite an intense barrage. There were some victims and some material damage was done.

Later.—The air raid this morning, the first since August 15, was one of the most remarkable up to the present owing to the intensity of the anti-aircraft fire and the determination of the raiders, indicating the desire of the enemy to intimidate the population, perhaps as part of the peace offensive.

SOUTHWEST TO ELECT PRESIDENT NEXT MONTH

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 17.—Telegrams from the South state that Canton has decided to hold a presidential election early in October. It is expected that Tsen Chun-hsuan will be elected President.

Advocates of peace in the North regard this news with favor as they believe the definite selection of the Southern representative will facilitate the agreement for which many are working, provided Tsen Chun-hsuan accepts the Vice-Presidency.

Nominal Fine Of A Dollar Imposed On Mr. J.I. Ezra

British Police Magistrate Holds Defendant Had Every Provocation In Assaulting Mr. Nielsen

A fine of $1, no order for costs being specified, was imposed upon Mr. Juhah I. Ezra by Mr. G. W. King, Police Magistrate, in the British Police Court yesterday at the conclusion of the assault case brought by Mr. Gordius Nielsen, present editor of the Shanghai Gazette. The charge arose from the slap in the face administered to the broker-editor following remarks to the defendant in the Mixed Court last week.

Mr. J. G. Priestwood appeared for the complainant and Mr. N. C. Home represented the defendant. The courtroom was crowded with auditors when the case was called.

In opening Mr. Priestwood stated that the facts were simple, being that on last Friday about 3 o'clock in the afternoon plaintiff and defendents were in a courtroom of the Mixed Court awaiting the hearing of a case. While there the defendant, for reasons best known to himself but possibly on account of something said to him by the complainant, struck the latter a violent blow in the face with his open-hand. The complainant had not retaliated and had no other legal alternative but to bring the assault charge. Mr. Priestwood submitted that there could be no justification in law for an assault and battery of this nature and that insulting words, however gross, did not justify blows, although the circumstances of provocation might be taken into consideration in awarding punishment.

Mr. Nielsen Takes Stand

Mr. Nielsen took the stand and after the usual questions was asked by Mr. Priestwood if he had said anything to the defendant, replying in the affirmative.

"What did you say," asked Mr. Priestwood.

"I called him a common cheat and a conspiring swindler," said the witness.

"What did the defendant say or do?"

"He asked me to repeat it and I repeated it. Then he struck me a violent blow on my face with the palm of his hand."

"Did you retaliate?" asked the attorney.

"No," replied Mr. Nielsen, "I was afraid."

"What were you afraid of?"

"I was afraid that I would break every bone in his body, more particularly his nose."

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Home who first inquired if Mr. Nielsen had used similar language to the defendant on the day before the slapping. He replied that he had done so "about twenty times."

"The defendant did nothing then?" asked Mr. Home.

"Nothing so far as I am concerned," replied Mr. Nielsen.

"Remarkable Presence Of Mind"

The plaintiff stated he had used similar language since the slap in the face and admitted that he had written the article appearing in the Gazette Monday evening commenting on the assault case after it had been commenced. Asked if he had written the account appearing after the Mixed Court incident Mr. Nielsen replied that he had. Mr. Home pointed out that nothing was said in the account about a "violent blow." Mr. Home also quoted a passage wherein Mr. Nielsen commented on his remarkable presence of mind, refraining from retaliation and contenting himself with repeating the epithet of swindler and threatening court action."

"I had more presence of mind than you would have had," retorted the plaintiff.

"You have been found criminally guilty of libel, I believe?" queried Mr. Home. "Never to my mind," replied the witness.

Mr. Home referred to a case in the Danish Court in July, 1910, between Paul Westergaard and complainant, in which complainant was

(Continued on Page 13)

HEARTRENDING SCENES FOLLOW SHIP'S SINKING

154 Are Missing From Torpedoed British Steamer Galway Castle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 15.—The Union Castle Line s.s. Galway Castle, bound for South Africa with 941 persons on board, including 300 women and children, was torpedoed at 7 a.m. on the 12th. 120 passengers and 34 of the crew are missing.

Mr. Henry Burton, K. C., the South African Minister of Finance, who was on board, was saved.

The scenes at Plymouth when the survivors of the Galway Castle arrived were heartrending, owing to the tragic manner in which death had made big gaps in numbers of families. Thus numbers of children, many almost babies, caused a very pitiful scene, crying in vain for their parents while other parents were searching in all directions for missing children.

The torpedo struck between the engineroom and the stokehold causing the vessel to buckle in an extraordinary manner and the vessel appeared as if it would probably break in two at any moment. The inrush of water was tremendous and it swept the Second Engineer into the tunnel from the engineroom where he was drowned. A fireman had a thrilling escape. He fell through the torn side of the ship, reached the surface of the water and clung to a ladder.

One boat while being launched was swamped, another was injured through the falls fouling, a third was swept upon the propeller and a fourth narrowly escaped a similar fate.

The survivors had bad experiences in the open boats. They passed many floating bodies including one of a woman who was still clutching a baby in each arm.

Mr. Henry Burton paid a handsome tribute to the efficiency self-sacrifice and resources of the naval officers and ratings. Some bluejackets jumped into the stormy sea and rescued many persons.

LLOYD GEORGE BETTER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 15.—Mr. Lloyd George's health shows a general improvement.

AMERICAN ATTACK GAINS TERRITORY FIVE MILES DEEP

Offensive Pounding Ahead Steadily And More Towns Are Entered

METZ UNDER FIRE

Pershing's Troops At One Point Five Miles From German Border

BOOTY INCREASES

Over 200 Guns Now Taken; Enemy Continues To Fall Back

THE BATTLE SUMMED UP

The Americans' attack at St. Mihiel proceeds successfully. They advanced from two to three miles on the 15th and from one to two miles on the 16th. At one point they are only five miles from German soil and Metz is under fire of the long-range guns. The Germans are retreating and preparing to resist on the Hindenburg Line. Over 200 guns have been captured.

The French are progressing between the Aisne and the Oise. They control the road a mile from the end of Chemin-des-Dames and have captured Vailly, north of the Aisne, and the plateau eastward of Vauxaillon. Their captures in a day's fighting total 3,500.

The British have brought their advance posts to four miles from St. Quentin.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 16.—(Received by French Wireless Station). —General Pershing's communique dated September 15 reports:

In the St. Mihiel sector there was increased artillery and aviation activity.

A counter-attack launched by the enemy at daybreak near St. Hilaire was easily repulsed, and a number of prisoners were taken. On the left bank of the Moselle our lines have been advanced one to two miles and now take in Vilcey and Norroy. The normal extension of our lines beyond resulted in bringing us seventy-two additional guns which had been abandoned by the enemy in his hasty retreat. This brings the total number of guns captured to date to more than 200.

To Resist On Hindenburg Line

New York, September 16.—Press despatches received from Lorraine say that while large bodies of German troops are retreating, accompanied by long trains of supplies and some of their heavier guns, there is evidence of preparation on the part of the German Command to make most determined resistance along the Hindenburg line. The Germans are building new dugouts and other defenses.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 15.—French correspondents emphasise the cleverness of the Americans in hustling the Germans so that the latter hastily began to remove their artillery, leaving the German infantry uncovered and subjected to a hail of fire from our advancing batteries, but despite the elaborate German preparations, the American booty and guns are steadily increasing.

London, September 15.—Reuter's agency learns that the news today from the American front is highly satisfactory.

Since yesterday the Americans have advanced two to three miles on the whole front of thirty-three miles while their patrols have penetrated a further two miles.

It appears that the Germans are retreating to a line which protects the railways before Metz. Metz is under long-range gunfire.

There were six divisions of enemy troops operating in the St. Mihiel salient with a total strength of 60,000 and with a reflex strength of 36,000.

The booty includes masses of material, over 100 guns of all calibers

and hundreds of machine-guns and trench-mortars. The bridges in the reconquered territory are undamaged.

At noon the American line ran through Norroy, Rembercourt, Haumont, Doncourt aux Templiers and Abaucourt and thence to the old line.

The guns at Metz are in action.

Take Vilcey And Norroy

The official American communique issued this evening reports:

In the St. Mihiel sector there was increased artillery and aviation activity.

An enemy counter-attack at daybreak near St. Hilaire was easily repulsed, a number of prisoners being taken.

On the left bank of the Meuse our lines have been advanced from one to two miles and now include the towns of Vilcey and Norroy.

A normal extension of our lines beyond Jaulny has resulted in the bringing in of seventy-two additional guns which had been abandoned by the enemy in his hasty retreat. This brings the total number of guns captured to over 200.

French Move Forward In Latest Offensive

Paris, September 14.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

South of St. Quentin we advanced to the outskirts of Fontaine-les-Clercs.

Between the Oise and the Aisne we made local attacks with the object of improving our positions and captured the village of Allement and Laffaux Mill despite a severe resistance. We also increased our progress east of Sancy and northeast of Celles-sur-Aisne. Two thousand five hundred prisoners have been counted.

South of the Aisne we made progress and captured the village of Clencis and 200 prisoners.

Our aviators on Thursday and Friday actively participated in the American offensive, notwithstanding a gale, clouds and rain and felled seven enemy machines.

Stop Counter-attacks

Paris, September 15.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

In the region of Vauxaillon during the night time we stopped three enemy counter-attacks against our new positions.

We repulsed several raids in Champagne and Lorraine.

The German official communique this evening reports:

Southeast of the Oise the enemy again counter-attacked violently. Everywhere our positions were maintained.

Today we captured the plateau eastwards of Vauxaillon.

Further south we advanced beyond Meunejean Farm, capturing the crest northeastwards of Celles-sur-Aisne.

Since yesterday morning we have taken over 3,500 prisoners.

Fine weather yesterday permitted considerable activity in the air and there were numerous severe fights in which fourteen enemy machines were brought down and seven balloons set on fire.

Enemy troops were machine-gunned from the air and 6½ tons of bombs dropped on assemblages of the enemy.

During the night over twenty-three tons of bombs were dropped on the railway station at Laon, Conflans and elsewhere.

Vailly Is Captured

Paris, September 16.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

Between the Oise and the Aisne we continued to progress during the night.

East of Vauxaillon we carried Mont des Singes and took nearly 300 prisoners.

Farther south we captured Vailly.

We carried out a raid in the region of Leiutrey, in Lorraine, and took some prisoners.

London, September 16.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports that there was very fierce fighting on Sunday at Tiger Wood, near Vailly, where the French overcame a stubborn resistance and advanced their line.

General Mangin captured Hill 154, east of Vauxaillon, and Meunejean, which dominates the Soissons-Maubeuge road two kilometers from the end of Chemin-des-Dames.

The French have occupied Hill 169, which dominates Vailly and the head of the Sancy and Jouy valleys.

Judged from the corpses, the losses of the enemy must have been exceptionally heavy.

The Germans are still holding the plateau of Jouy but the French overlook their positions.

A German official communique reports:

General von Carlowitz army is again engaged in a heavy battle between the Ailette and the Aisne. In the region of Alliment the enemy pressed forward across the height eastward of Laffaux.

British Make Progress Toward St. Quentin

London, September 15.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

Northwestward of St. Quentin we made further progress yesterday and during the night southward and northward of Holnon Wood.

We repulsed local hostile attacks in the Trescault and La Bassee sectors.

The hostile artillery was active during the night time in the Roisel, Mosuvers, Marquion and Givenchy sectors and with gas-shell northwestward of Armentieres.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

In a successful minor operation early this morning we captured Maissemy, northwestward of St. Quentin, and also the trench system southeastward and eastward of the village, taking 100 prisoners and a number of machine-guns.

There has been considerable hostile artillerying at a number of points on the battlefront southward of the Arras-Cambrai Road.

Aviation.—The enemy aircraft was more active yesterday. We destroyed four hostile machines and also two two-seaters on the ground during a successful attack from a low height on an aerodrome southward of Lille. Two British machines are missing.

During the past twenty-four hours we dropped eight tons of bombs.

Gain In Cambrai Region

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires this evening:

During twenty-four hours ending at sunset yesterday we took 290 prisoners from the rearguard astride our path towards Cambrai. Our guns have taken a heavy toll of the troops in the Hindenburg Line.

The ground between Havrincourt and Gouzeaucourt is a maze of enemy rifle pits, but heavy rains have flooded them and many of the occupants have been forced to leave.

Maissemy, which was captured this morning, stands upon a little spur called Mont-de-Gards and straightens our line through Holnon Wood.

Our advance posts are now less than four miles from St. Quentin.

Further evidence of the shortage of German man-power is accumulating. Men, women and boys who were graded for national service at home are being brought to the back-areas to replace the troops employed on the line of communication and it is reported that boys of fifteen years of age are being assembled in the region of Sedan for auxiliary service.

Advance In Ypres Canal Sector

London, September 16.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:

Our advance in the Ypres Canal sector reached a depth of a thousand yards. Forty-seven prisoners were captured.

There has been much activity in the region of Cambrai, where, according to a captured order, the enemy attaches much importance to the retention of territory.

An indication of the state of the German morale is shown by a captured order referring to "the rumors spread behind the front by people who have lost their nerves" while another threatens men returning from the front without their arms with court-martial.

Your Victory Like Cure, Lloyd George Wires To Pershing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 14.—Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed to General Pershing his heartiest congratulations on the great American victory:

"The enemy has made many mistakes in this war but none greater than when he underrated the valor, determination and intrepid spirit of the brave soldiers of the United States. Now he has tested the mettle of the American Armies, the enemy knows what is in store for him. The news has reached me on the sick bed, it is better and infinitely more palatable than any physic."

French Press Joyful At American Victory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 14.—There is enthusiastic comment in the French press concerning the swift and powerful blow delivered against the St. Mihiel salient, with its powerful defensive and observation position. The American army is a worthy inheritor of traditions of Grant and Lee.

The British continue to bite into the German salient around La Bassee and they made more progress towards St. Quentin.

The German Vice-Chancellor von Payer said at Stuttgart that the co-operation of America was a heavy burden for Germany. No faith is to be placed in his promises.

The French Government intends appointing an Allied Commission to investigate German offences against the laws of war on the Western front. Enthusiastic support is being given to the proposal of retaliation against German towns, one of which should be razed to the ground for each French or Belgian town destroyed.

Concerning the efforts of German propaganda of the Kaiser, von Hindenburg, Count Hertling and Vice-Chancellor von Payer, the French press admits that the moral consequences of the military situation are incalculable. The recent reverse cannot be kept from the knowledge of the German nation.

The German prisoners recently captured made no efforts to conceal their satisfaction at being taken.

Gen. Gaida Expresses Fear Volga Front Can't Be Saved

Thinks Czechs Will Have To Retire To Urals; Appeals To Allies To Expedite Help

Reuter's Pacific Service

Vladivostok, September 16.—Vladivostok will be officially declared under martial law tomorrow.

General Gaida this evening gave a special interview to representatives of the local and foreign press, in which he said:

"It is feared that already it is too late to save the Volga front. The Czechs will probably be forced to retire to the Urals, to hold which against the enemy and allow the work of organisation of the Russian Army to proceed in the rear unhindered it will be necessary to immediately have three divisions.

"Already 150,000 young recruits have been mobilised between the Urals and Lake Baikal, but they are lacking in the essentials of military equipment. The Samara and Omsk Governments are seriously co-operating in the work of raising a new Russian army, leaving its organisation and direction entirely in the hands of the military.

"Our mission here is to urge the Allies to expedite their reinforcements. We expect from England and France munitions and clothing, and from Japan and America battalions."

General Gaida observed that there was a want of unanimity among the Allies which was reacting fatally on their common aims. Meanwhile Germany's tentacles are close to the Urals. He said that Japanese and American aid will now be more effective on the Volga front than in the Ussuri region.

Touching on the political situation briefly, General Gaida thought that the Omsk Government was sufficiently strong to restore the machinery of civil administration throughout Siberia. The Vladivostok Siberian Government becomes a part of the Omsk Government and General Horvath's political role is ended.

Typhoon In Vladivostok

Vladivostok, September 15.—A typhoon is raging here.

General Gaida visited Sir Charles Eliot at Nauejdinskaya, where their trains crossed.

The untrammelled political intrigue and strife which is rampant here will receive a rude blow with the arrival of General Gaida.

At a reception yesterday of a deputation of members of the Municipality and the Zemstvo, General Gaida said that the task of reconstruction in Siberia is only a part of the larger problem of the reconstitution of all the Russian and Slavonic races. Attempts by any political party to hinder the work of restoration would be unflinchingly suppressed.

Accompanying General Gaida was a representative of the Cabinet, M. Vologodsky, who affirms that his mission in the Far East is to co-ordinate the activities of the public organs and institutions along strictly non-party lines.

Tokio September 16.—War Office official. Anarchists at Blagovestchensk have been indulging in pillage and murder, but their leader has been assassinated.

The Chinese Governor at Heiho has delivered an ultimatum to the Blagovestchensk authorities demanding a guarantee for the security of the Chinese, stating that otherwise troops will be sent.

Germans In Russia Mobilised

Harbin, September 16.—According to the local newspaper Novosti Jisni the Czech staff on the Samara front reports that in a declaration, dated Berlin September 10, the Kaiser declares the mobilisation of all the Germans and Austrians in Russia who are able to carry arms, ordering them to join the Soviet troops and oppose the troops of Japan and the Allies who threaten to restore the Eastern front.

Harbin, September 16.—The British High Commissary, Sir Charles Eliot, arrived in Harbin on the night of the 15th and is leaving for the west tomorrow evening.

M. Vologodsky, the Prime Minister of the Western Siberian Government, is arriving here this evening. It is understood that a conference will take place between him and the Prime Minister of General Horvath's Government, Vostrotin, and the members Kursky and Gluhareff, who recently arrived in Harbin from Vladivostok.

Tokio, September 16.—The Foreign Office has announced that three Japanese gunboats accompanied by transports sailed for Blagovestchensk on the 12th. The Russians there were very friendly and facilitated navigation. The Bolshevik elements have left the town.

Horvath Winning Support

Harbin, September 16.—Reliable information from Western Siberia says that General Horvath's Government is meeting with the unanimous support of all the sound elements of the population, the Social Revolutionaries of the Right included. The reason is that they think the Western Siberian Government is willing to co-operate with General Horvath's Government.

The Vladivostok Siberian Government meets with no sympathy and will not be acknowledged by the population of Siberia. The peasants are tired and are anxious for order. The workmen, despite the continued Bolshevik propaganda, are remaining neutral and quiet.

An Allied decision with regard to Russia's internal conditions is urgently needed, as the Germans and Bolsheviki are hastily organising an army in Russia, and no time must be lost by the Allies. Armed help, supplies, ammunition and goods are needed more urgently than ever.

It is reported that the Bolsheviki have recaptured Simbirsk and are advancing on Krasnoufimsk.

Tokio, September 16.—War Office official. An officer and scouts from our forces at Habarovsk entered Oblutze, which is nearly two hundred miles west of Habarovsk, on the 13th. None of the enemy were there. The railways were destroyed by the enemy, but they are being repaired preparatory to a further advance.

Tokio, September 16.—M. Regnault, formerly Ambassador for France, left today for Vladivostok as High Commissioner for the French Government.

Japan Recognises Czecho-Slovaks

Tokio, September 16.—Foreign Office official. Baron Chinda has been authorised to inform the Czecho-Slovak authorities of the decision of the Imperial Government to recognise the Czecho-Slovaks as co-belligerents against the common enemy.

Peking, September 16.—The following statement will be issued by the Japanese Government tomorrow.

"The Japanese Government has noted with deep and sympathetic interest the just aspiration of the Czecho-Slovak people for a free and independent national existence. These aspirations are conspicuously manifested in their determined and well organised efforts to arrest the progress of German aggression.

"In these circumstances the Japanese Government is happy to regard the Czecho-Slovak Army as an allied belligerent army waging regular warfare against Austria and Germany, and to recognise the right of the Czecho-Slovak National Council to exercise supreme control over that army.

"The Japanese Government is further prepared to enter into communication with the duly authorised representatives of the Czecho-Slovak National Council, whenever it may be necessary, on all matters of mutual interest to the Japanese and the Czecho-Slovak forces in Siberia."

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 16.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, on behalf of the British War Cabinet, has sent a cable to Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, the President of the National Council of Czecho-Slovaks, congratulating him on the work being done by the Czecho-Slovak forces in Siberia against the Germans and Austrians.

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364 Members to September 13th

RESIDENCE OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS

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America, Australia, Canada, China, England, French, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, Wales.

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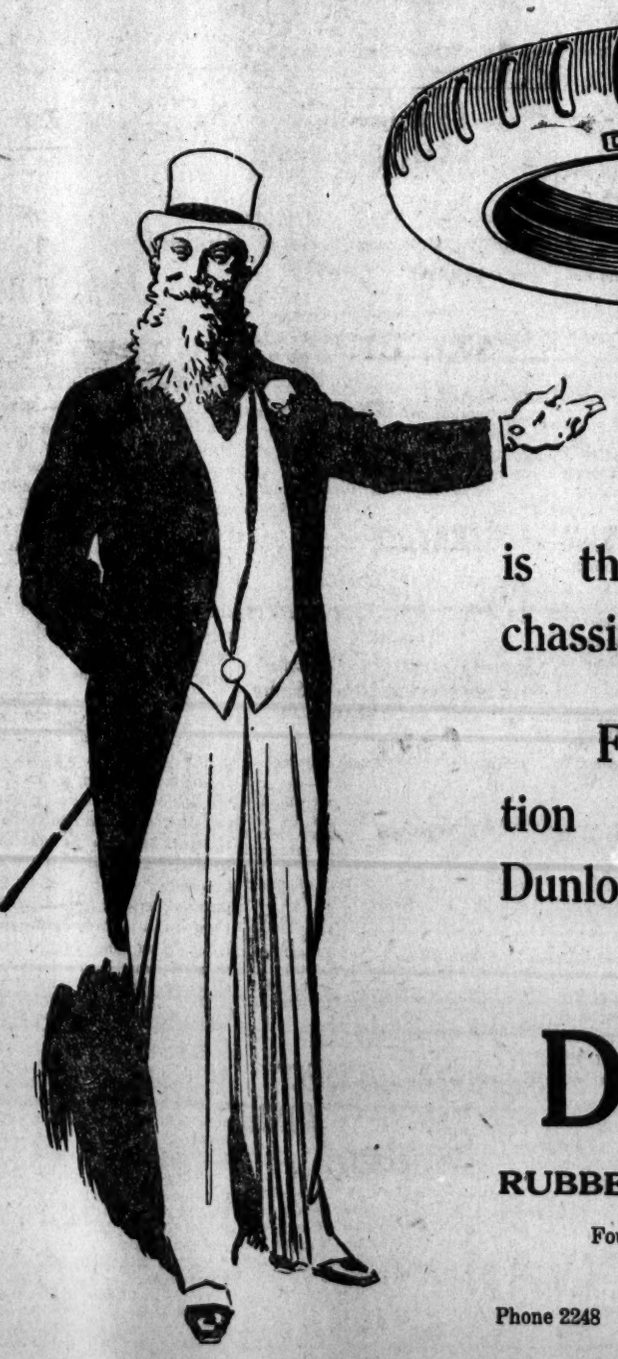

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Think Hsu Has Assurance Of Peace With Southwest

Peking Sees His Acceptance Of Presidency As Proof Of Coming Armistice

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, September 14.—It became known late last night that Mr. Hsu Shih-chang had during the day given his assurance to Mr. Liang Shih-yi that he would accept the presidency, whereupon Mr. Liang informed Mr. Hsu that himself and Mr. Wang Yi-tang, Speakers respectively of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and principal officers of the Electoral College, would call upon him on the 16th, to hand over to him his formal credentials issued under the authority of the Electoral College.

This decision on the part of Mr. Hsu is regarded as conclusive confirmation of the often-expressed belief that an understanding of a preliminary kind has been reached between Mr. Hsu and the leaders in Canton, and that full agreement will be reached in due course; and all this in spite of the declarations made by the Canton Intelligence Bureau, authorised thereto by the Military Government, and Dr. Wu Ting-fang. It seems to be a fact that Mr. Hsu would neither accept office with the certainty that he would have a divided house to rule over, one-half of which would have to be coerced by the other half, nor accept office with the possibility that he would have to suffer a rebuff at the very outset of his administration. Therefore, in spite of denials and dementis and all that sort of political hocus pocus, the acceptance by Mr. Hsu is a sign that peace is coming.

The details are still to be arranged. The commanders on the Kiangsi and Hunan fronts are fraternising with the "enemy," whether he be northerner or southerner; General Wu is acting as a go-between for the north and is meeting General Tan Hao-min who represents the south; the dragon of the north is willing to lie down with the ram from the south, and the children of the Yangtze are going to lead them. General Tsen Chun-hsuan and General Lu Yung-ting have both been in communication with Mr. Hsu Shih-chang, indirectly. The former has all along taken the attitude that whilst he has no objection to Mr. Hsu as a person he has a strong objection to him as the President-Elect by virtue of choice by what he regards as the unconstitutional Peking Parliament; whilst the latter has not been quite such a stickler for constitutional scruple. It is understood that General Tsen is not now insisting upon the constitutional point as he has been assured that Mr. Hsu will only accept office with the consent of the Canton Parliament, which it is believed will, in accord with the wishes of Generals Tsen and Lu, shortly elect Mr. Hsu to the presidency.

Practically the arrangement seems to be that two wrongs shall make a right. Legally, neither the Parliament in Peking nor that in Canton has a leg to stand on. The Canton Parliament is time-expired, and the Peking Parliament has no legal warrant for its existence. The joint efforts of these two bodies are to be accepted as legal in the presidential election; and after that nobody know exactly what will happen. There may be a new election—long overdue, on the old electoral basis, or the two bodies may select from their own number large representative committees to sit in joint session; but in either case there will be a drastic revision of the electoral and parliamentary law, and some provision for the completion of the constitution.

Several purely personal issues are wrapped up in the decision that Mr. Hsu has reached. He is undoubtedly taking office as a pacificist. This is equivalent to saying that the President's policy has prevailed over that of the Prime Minister, so that in the long drawn out struggle—which may not be ended but which everybody hopes is ended—between General Feng and General Tuan, the latter, standing for militarism, has been worsted. Incidentally it is now quite clear that when General Wu Pei-fu kicked over the traces a few weeks ago he did so on the instigation of the President. The victory of General Feng is sure to have an effect on the vice-presidential election. He himself will not be without claims; in fact, as the Vice-President is elected for five years he may argue that his term of office is not expired, though if he is certain to be re-elected he would hardly remind his electors of that. The pacificist victory greatly reduces the validity of the claims of any militarist. So that the chances are distinctly against General Tuan, and General Tsao K'un—though he is not much of a militarist anyway, his critics think. The distribution of Cabinet honors and of other high posts it is yet too early to forecast, but when it come it will be the best indication of what Mr. Hsu's general policy is going to be.

Filipino In U.S. Court On Larceny Charge

Marciano Osete, Filipino mechanic employed by Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg and Company, was tried in the United States Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. The prosecution alleged that the defendant stole $50 from a Filipino roommate. The case was taken under advisement by Judge Charles S. Lobingier.

Mr. R. T. Bryan, Jr., acting United States District Attorney, appeared for the Government and Dr. H. C. Mei appeared for the defense.

Dr. J. A. Diaz, Filipino charged with forgery, perjury and other crimes, will be tried in the United States Court for China tomorrow morning. The case will be called at nine o'clock.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru..Sept. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M.Sept 26

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Sept. 28

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. and Canada:
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela....Sept. 21

CANTON SPURNS OFFER OF PEACE WITH PEKING

Won't Accept Proposal To Divide Offices, Is Official Announcement

Canton, September 9.—(Intelligence Bureau).—The Constitutionalists, now having the support of the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuen, and parts of Hunan, Fukien, Hupeh, and others, wish to deny the current reports that a compromise will be effected through the division of political offices of the Republic. The very suggestion offered by the Northern militarists and the members of the bogus government in Peking is offensive in itself to all self-respecting citizens.

The President of the Republic, according to law, shall be elected by the representatives of the people in Electoral College assembled. To elect a President by unlawful agreement between one military party and another without reference to law and public sentiment is an act that never should be encouraged or permitted. What the Constitutionalists demand is the free reconvocation of the First National Assembly of the Republic in Peking, as the executive department of the Government headed by the President does not possess the power to dissolve the legislative, and the Presidential Mandate of June 12, 1917, forced upon President Li Yuan-hung, dissolving the National Assembly, is illegal. The South-West cannot allow a party of militarists who happen to hold army commands to dictate elections or changes of law.

The National Assembly now meeting in Canton, the only one properly elected in China in accordance with laws first recognised by all, the very one which elected Yuan Shih-k'ai, Li Yuan-hung, and Feng Kuo-chang to office, on September 4, 1913, formally announced its condemnation of what has been done by Peking, illegal loans, treaties, and other acts, including the farce of electing a president.

The Constitutionalists also wish to point out that any qualified citizen legally elected president of the Republic or Vice-President should receive the support of the people irrespective of party or territorial reasons.

There is no section of the country which desires earlier peace than the South-Western, but the leaders cannot see how a genuine and lasting peace may be procured without reference to the laws and republican principles already promulgated in China.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE PREPARES TO PUSH LOAN

Liberty Bond Workers To Canvass Allotted Districts For Subscribers to New Issue

Members of the Local Campaign Committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan drive met yesterday at headquarters, 26 Nanking Road, to receive instructions regarding the plan of campaign which is to be launched September 25.

The plan as explained by Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld, chairman, divides the city into 17 districts, each allotted to two or more workers. By this scheme the particulars of the loan will be placed before every American and it is hoped also to interest many Allied nationals. In connection with the work a card index file will be compiled which is expected to be the most comprehensive registry of Americans yet drawn up here and should prove of great assistance in this and subsequent loan campaigns.

Another meeting of the Campaign Committee will be held at headquarters Friday at 5:15 p.m. to discuss final arrangements for the campaign. All members are urged to be present.

Posters and advertising matter for the Liberty Loan campaign here have been sent from the United States, according to a telegram received by Mr. N. T. Johnson, American Consul-in-Charge. Details of the progress of the campaign in the States will be wired to the Consulate daily.

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Booking at Moutrie's. Prices, $1, $2 and $3.
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GREAT WRESTLING CARNIVAL

Austria Asks Allied Nations To Enter Peace Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

their opponent by military power, there can no longer be any doubt that this aim, even if it is attainable, would first necessitate a further bloody and protracted struggle.

But even a victorious peace will no longer be able to make good the consequences of such a policy, which would be fatal to the whole of Europe. Only a peace which could righteously adjust the still divergent conceptions of the opponents would be the peace desired by all the peoples.

With this consciousness and unswervingly endeavoring to labor in the interest of peace, the Austro-Hungarian Government now again comes forward with a suggestion with the object of bringing about a direct discussion between the enemy Powers. The earnest will to peace of broad classes of the population in all the States who are jointly suffering through the war and the indisputable rapprochement in individual controversial questions, as well as the more conciliatory atmosphere in general, seems to us to give a certain guarantee that a fresh step towards peace might at the present time offer a possibility of success.

Text Of Austria's Note Translated From French

The note, which is in French, reads as follows:

The peace offer which the Quadruplice addressed to their opponents on December 12, 1916, and whose conciliatory and basic ideas they have never given up, signifies despite its rejection, an important stage in the history of this war. The question of peace has from that moment stood in the center of European—indeed world—discussion and has occupied and dominated it in ever-increasing measure. Almost all the belligerents have in turn, again and again, expressed themselves on the question of peace and its pre-requisites and conditions. The line of development of these discussions, however, has not been uniform and steady. The basic standpoint has changed under the influence of the military and political positions and hitherto it has led to no tangible and practically utilisable general result.

Will To Peace Growing

It is true that the distance between the conceptions of the two sides has, on the whole, somewhat decreased and that, despite the continuance of decided and hitherto unbridged differences, a partial turning from many of the extremist concrete war aims is visible and a certain agreement relative to the general basic principles of world peace manifests itself. In both camps there is undoubtedly observable in broad classes of the population the growth of a will to peace and understanding.

Moreover, a comparison of the reception of the peace proposal of the Quadruplice by their opponents with the later utterances of responsible statesmen of the latter, as well as of non-responsible but in no way politically uninfluential personalities, confirms this impression. For example, while the Allies' reply to President Wilson made demands amounting to the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, a diminution and profound internal transformation of Germany and the destruction of Turkey's European ownership, these demands, whose realisation is based on the supposition of overwhelming victory, were later modified in many official declarations by the Entente or partly dropped. Thus Mr. A. J. Balfour in the House of Commons a year ago expressly recognised that Austria-Hungary must itself solve its internal problem and nobody could impose a Constitution on Germany from the outside. Mr. Lloyd George, at the beginning of 1918, declared that it was not a war aim of the Allies to partition Austria-Hungary, rob the Ottoman Empire of its Turkish provinces and reform Germany internally. It may also be considered symptomatic that in December, 1917, Mr. Balfour categorically repudiated the assumption that British policy had ever been for the creation of an independent State out of the territories on the left bank of the Rhine.

Central Powers War In Defense

After affirming that the Central Powers are only waging a war of defense for the integrity and security of their territories, the note proceeds to say that far more outspoken than in the domain of concrete war aims has the rapprochement of conceptions proceeded regarding the guiding lines on which peace shall be concluded. President Wilson in his speeches on February 13 and July 4 this year formulated principles which his Allies have not contradicted and whose fargoing application is likely to meet with no objection from the Quadruplice, presupposing this application is general and reconcilable with the interests of the states concerned.

An agreement on general principles does not suffice. It is a matter of reaching an accord on their interpretation and application to individual concrete war and peace questions.

An unprejudiced observer cannot doubt that in all the belligerent States the desire for a peace of understanding has grown enormously in strength and that the conviction is spreading that the continuance of the bloody struggle must transform Europe into ruins without any guarantee of bringing a decision by arms.

Must Change Form Of Discussion

The note affirms that there is no serious prospect of reaching an understanding by continuing to discuss peace in the way hitherto followed and therefore another method should be chosen which will enable a direct, verbal discussion solely between representatives of the governments.

The subjects of such a discussion would include the opposing conceptions of the individual, belligerent States and mutual enlightenment, as well as the general principles that shall serve as the basis of peace regarding which in the first place agreement can be sought with a prospect of success.

As soon as an agreement has been reached on fundamental principles, an attempt must be made to apply them in a concrete manner to individual peace questions and, by that means, to bring about their solution.

The note explains that war activities would be uninterrupted and the discussions would only go as far as the participants considered they offered prospects of success. No disadvantages could arise from them for the States represented, what at first does not succeed can be repeated, mountains of old misunderstandings might be removed and many new things perceived. All the belligerents owe it to humanity jointly to examine whether, after a costly and undecided struggle whose entire course points to an understanding, it is possible to end the terrible struggle.

The Government of Austria-Hungary therefore proposes that all the belligerent governments shall send delegates to a confidential and non-binding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace in a neutral country at an early date.

Opinion In Allied Capitals Unanimously Opposes Offer

Washington, September 15.—The Associated Press has learned that the view in official circles with regard to the Austrian Peace Note is that Austria is cracking and instead of wasting time with utterly useless peace talk now is the time to strike her hardest.

It is authoritatively stated that the United States, in the event of any action being taken, will move in full concert with the Allies. Moreover there can be only one answer, namely, the concluding passage in the speech made by President Wilson at Baltimore last April:

"There is therefore but one possible response for us. Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit," etc.

Officials express the opinion that the principal object of the Austrian Note is to convince the Austrian and German peoples that their Governments really desire peace. This has been necessitated by the highly dangerous rebellious feelings in the Central Empires, particularly in Austria. It is pointed out that this object could be accomplished speedily and effectively by a full and unqualified acceptance by Austria and Germany of the fourteen points laid down by President Wilson as the proper basis for peace.

Expected In Paris

Paris, September 16.—The Austrian peace proposal has caused no surprise in political circles, where it is regarded as a consequence of the military successes obtained by the Allies during the past two months. The opinion is generally expressed that France, Great Britain and America will refuse the offer and there is some speculation whether the Allies will seize the occasion to address the peoples of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey direct, rather than their leaders.

Le Journal remarks that the offer is an admission of weakness and the only way to convince the German people that Germany is beaten is for the Allies to fix the conditions of peace.

L'Homme Libre comments: "We refuse the offer. Our victorious forces are driving out the invader and we shall not allow them to lay down their arms."

Le Petit Parisien says that the proposal will not deceive anybody.

L'Excelsior remarks that it is not clever to have chosen the present time for such a proposal, when the failure of the Central Powers is obvious.

Le Petit Journal remarks that the tone of the Central Powers was different when they thought Germany was winning in the spring. Austria is now testing the ground. If the test fails Germany will disavow her connection with it.

Le Matin remarks that such an obvious piece of comedy will deceive nobody.

German Press "Surprised"

Amsterdam, September 16.—The general tone of the comments in the German press on the Austrian note is one of surprise that such a note should have been sent, coupled with sceptisism concerning its efficacy.

The Independent Taeglische Rundschau regrets that Austria has not learned wisdom from her former experiences.

The Conservative Tages-Zeitung does not expect anything tangible from the Austrian note.

The Liberal Vossische Zeitung remarks that Austria must bear the responsibility for this dangerous separtate action.

The Berliner Tageblatt expresses the opinion that the Austrian note will stimulate the Allies to further exertions.

The Vorwarts declares that Germany must support Austria and the note will be welcomed generally by the German people.

Merely A German Trick, Is London Press View

London, September 16.—The newspapers this morning, with the exception of the Daily News, emphatically reject the Austrian note and express the opinion that it is merely a German trick to enable von Hindenburg to pull his armies together and to cause dissensions among the Allies.

The Daily Chronicle remarks: "It is now realised for the first time in Berlin and Vienna that the Central Empires cannot possibly win the war. After all they have suffered the Entente Powers are not going to be bought off with an unreal peace which will only mean a new war at some moment convenient to the militarists of Central Europe. The free nations of the world are determined to hold together until the sinister menace is finally removed."

The Daily Mail says that the Austrian invitation is another form of the old German trick. "We hear the Kaiser's voice in it, because the military masters under whom Germany is bleeding are afraid that if they retire or fall back an inch their power will fall like a house of cards. Under the blows of the Allies in France they are becoming nervous."

The Daily Express comments: "The note does not bring real peace any nearer. They that drew the sword are scheming to save themselves from perishing by the sword. While Germany offers friendship, her submarines sink another liner and add to the long list of murdered civilians."

The Daily Telegraph remarks that Austria proved that it has learnt nothing and forgotten everything except to be absurd and insincere. Matters have changed vitally since Baron von Kuhlmann's speech. It is by no means certain nowadays that decisive victory is impossible.

The Morning Post says: "To pause now would be to throw away the fruits of four years of war, to dismiss for ever all hope of victory and to betray the common cause of civilisation."

The Daily News remarks that there can be no question of the Allies compromising their fundamental principles. On the other hand, there is more than a remote prospect that discussions which might leave Germany obdurate might have a very different result in the case of Turkey or Bulgaria or even of Austria.

The Times says that the Austrian note is a very stale diplomatic trick Austria and Germany hope for its note is a very stale diplomatic trick. disheartened peoples and armies that a conclusive reason exists for continuing the contest. This move will not deceive the Allied democracies.

AUSTRIAN DEFENSES CRUSHED BY ITALIANS

Whole System Of Trenches In Valley Of Brenta Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, September 15.—An official communique reports:

Yesterday morning on the Valley of the Brenta, after a short but effective artillery preparation and with the co-operation of aeroplanes bombing and shooting at low heights, we attacked the enemy barrage at Grovella, southward of the Corte.

After crushing the fierce resistance of the garrison we conquered the whole defensive system consisting of entrenchments in the bottom of the valley and strong defensive works on both sides.

We took 343 prisoners, including twelve officers.

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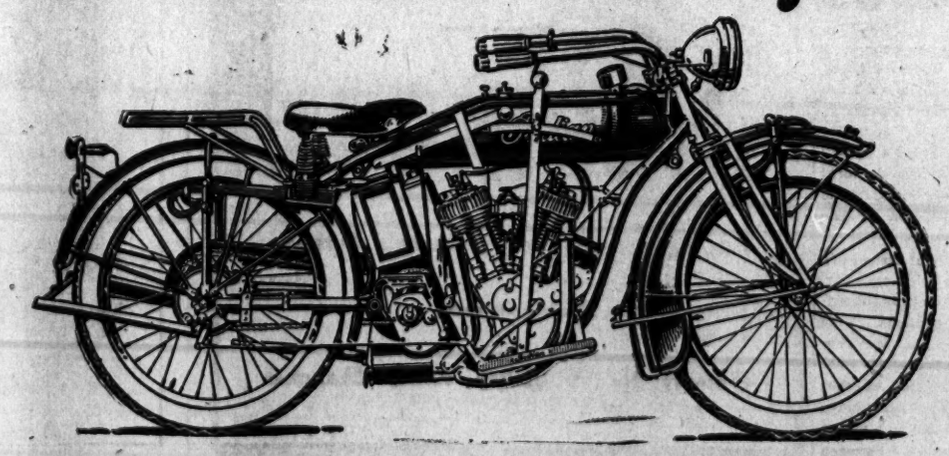

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AMERICANS CAPTURE ENEMY GAS PROFESSOR

Capture Scientist In Act Of Working On New Atrocity In Thiaucourt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 16.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters states that the Americans captured in Thiaucourt Professor Otto Schmeernkase, the exploiter of chlorine-gas for military purposes, who is reported to have been developing some new atrocity of Kultur.

Cricket Tomorrow

Whole-day Charity Match

Tomorrow the Shanghai Cricket Club and the "Rest of Shanghai" will engage in a whole-day charity cricket match beginning at 11 a.m. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the British Homesteads Fund.

Following are the teams:

S. C. C.—W. E. Anderson, R. S. Campbell, W. C. G. Clifford, S. J. Deeks, R. Grimshaw, Dr. H. H. Morris, H. Middleton, J. M. Pentycross, L. R. Wheen, C. E. M. Thomson, E. W. Stagg (Capt). and G. S. B. Cushnie.

Reserves: F. H. Pentycross, E. G. Barnes and A. S. Hocking.

Rest of Shanghai—C. H. Bhoora, J. J. Ellis, G. Sale, T. Main, A. J. Wills, W. J. Haynes, W. T. Manley, W. E. Wilson, A. V. White, C. P. Quincey, H. B. Sethna and H. J. Cooper (Capt).

Japanese To Wrestle

A Japanese wrestling tournament and exhibition will be given in a specially constructed pavilion in North Szechuen Road Extension, opposite the Rifle Range, on Friday and Saturday evenings. The performances will be given by members of a band of sixty expert Japanese wrestlers who have arrived from Kyusha Prefecture, Japan. A number of famous athletes are in the band, including Oeyama who for the last four years has held the championship of the Prefecture. He is 6 feet 1¼ inches in height and weighs 220 pounds. The management of the show will offer a suitable prise to any amateur who can stand up against him for ten minutes. Arrangements for the exhibitions are being made so as to be suitable to foreign attendance.

Kiangwan Racing

The 46th gymkhana meeting of the International Recreation Club will be held at the Kiangwan Course tomorrow and Saturday. The first saddling bell on both days will be at two o'clock.

Jockeys who have not won two flat races previous to the meeting will be allowed five pounds in the second, fourth and ninth races tomorrow.

Special trains will leave Shanghai North Station at 12:25, 1:00, 1:30 and 2:00 p.m. tomorrow and Saturday.

The program:

TOMORROW

1.—Polo Dash Plate.
2.—Mid-Autumn Plate.
3.—Patriotic Plate.
4.—Entente Cordiale Stakes.
5.—Mart Plate.
6.—September Selling Plate.
7.—Mid-Autumn Handicap.
8.—New Park Handicap.
9.—Littleton Plate.

SATURDAY

1.—Polo Dash Handicap.
2.—Shotover Plate.
3.—Tower Plate.
4.—Grand Stand Stakes.
5.—Saturday Selling Plate.
6.—Riversdale Plate.
7.—Wilderness Plate.
8.—Flying Plate.
9.—Nil Desperandum Plate.

ADMIRAL SAH APPOINTED

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 17.—A mandate appoints Admiral Sah Director for the Maintenance of Local Order in Fukien. He will be assisted by General Huang, the Garrison Commissioner at Amoy.

HANKOW-CHANGSHA LINE OPEN TO PASSENGERS

One Train To Be Run On Railway Hitherto Only Military

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 16.—Railway traffic on the Hankow-Changsha line has hitherto been only military, but after today there will be one train daily to carry passengers.

Mr. J. E. Foley has been placed in charge of the railway clearing house for traffic at the Board of Communications in the capacity of Adviser, but retaining his rank as Traffic Manager of the Peking-Mukden Railway. Mr. W. H. Steele will take over Mr. Foley's work, while the highly efficient Mr. Kellagher will probably succeed Mr. Steele at Tientsin.

PARTED COMPANY

"Yes," said the stout man, "I went into that deal with $10,000."

"How did you come out?"

"Alone."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

SAY SOVIET OPPOSED MURDER OF TSARITZA

Czech Paper Says Empress And Daughters Were Killed Near Ekaterinburg

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 15.—According to the Czecho-Slovak organ Samarkije List published at Samara and cited in a telegram from the Kieff correspondent of the Tages Zeitung, the Tsaritza and her four daughters were murdered in the neighborhood of Ekaterinburg, contrary to the wishes of the Soviet Government.

Plan To Improve Canton As A Port

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, September 17.—The Daily Press learns from a trustworthy source that a scheme for improving Canton as a port has been prepared by a European expert and will shortly be published. It is believed that the project involves less than $3,000,000 expenditure, and promises to be very remunerative. It is probable that the Customs Service will be asked to finance the scheme by the imposition of additional taxation upon vessels running to Canton.

TO SETTLE MACAO FIGHT

Reuter's Pacific Service

Macao, September 16.—The four Chinese soldiers who were arrested by the Macao police on the 12th for their participation in the attack on a police station have now been released. The Superintendent of Police has proceeded to Canton to settle the incident with the Chinese authorities.

NANKING HERE OCT. 7

The China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking, with 1,800 tons of cargo for Shanghai, left San Francisco September 14 and is due here October 7. The Nanking is two days behind schedule.

ANOTHER SILLY SPEECH

We often hear it said that a man of German origin cannot be blamed if in his secret heart he sympathizes with the Kaiser and his gang. On that line of argument every Italian ought to sympathise with Nero, every Spaniard with the Duke of Alva, every Russian with Ivan the Terrible, and every American with Benedict Arnold.—*Independent.*

American Flyer Bags Five Enemy Planes

Forces Another Down, Rescues Wounded Frenchman And Takes German Prisoner

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September, 16.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Navy Department announces that Lieutenant Edmund G. Chamberlain, an aviator in the Marine Corps, has been recommended for a Captaincy and the Medal of Honor. While operating recently with a British air force Lieutenant Chamberlain shot down five enemy airplanes, forced a sixth to descend, rescued a wounded Frenchman and captured a German prisoner.

WHAT'S A DOG DAY?

A Day That Begins In Lassitude And Ends In Weariness

We don't know whether these are dog days, according to the almanac, that is, or not.

Several years have passed since we had in the house one of those little books with a disemboweled gentleman on the front cover, so there is no means of finding out.

A hot and muggy day is not a dog day, technically, unless the dog star, Sirius, the original Skye terrier presumably, is in evidence, or apposition, or something. Life is serious enough without delving into astronomy for useless information.

Dog star or no dog star, dog days are days when one does nothing more worth while all afternoon than write doggeral and goes home wearier than he has been in a dog's age, to sleep like a dog and get up in the morning dog tired.

Dogged around by the necessity to labor one would, did happy opportunity beckon, start off on a dog trot for the nearest beach or sylvan lake, there to camp out in a dog tent until Autumn's crisp days, occasionally swimming around dog fashion in the clear and cooling waters, offering fervent praise in dog Latin.

In the city dog days are just one doggone thing after another.—*Newark News.*

ALLIES FAVOR EMBARGO ON EXPORT OF SPECIE

Proposal To Stop Sending Gold And Silver From China Opposed Only By Japan

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 17.—The Diplomatic Corps met today and discussed the proposal made by the Chinese Government to prohibit the export of silver and raw gold. No decision was reached as some of the Legations had not received instructions from their Home Governments.

It may be remembered that China made a similar request in 1917. The Legations then obtained expressions of opinion from exchange experts in Shanghai, who opposed an embargo as silver was then freely, though almost exclusively, coming from America, counter-balanced by exports which were going principally to Japan.

America has since prohibited the export of silver and the question of a prohibition of its export from China has become highly desirable both in foreign and Chinese business circles but apparently not to the Japanese. It is hoped and believed, however, that Japan will envisage the broad aspects of the case and assist in relieving a situation which tends to a constant rising of the price of silver in China with its attendant restrictions on general commerce.

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and biliousness, clear the complexion, cure sick headaches and sweeten the breath use the dainty laxative

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SHANGHAI

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Do Not Forget the Twenty-First of September!

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WEATHER

Misty, damp, gloomy weather. Cyclonic circulation on the coast of Pechili and on the Yellow Sea.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918

Hoist The Flag

(From yesterday's North China Daily News)

Some days ago a correspondent suggested that it would be becoming if flags were hoisted in Shanghai on an Allied victory. Since then there has been such a succession of victories that it would have been difficult to choose one day more than another for the inauguration of the new custom. But now we think the victory of St. Mihiel would be an excellent subject on which to begin. It is clean-cut and satisfying in design and accomplishment. How great the blow dealt to Germany we may judge from the fact that the German High Command dares not tell to the home public anything about it even approximating to the truth. And it fitly marks the *debut* of the American Army as a separate entity. We suggest, therefore, that tomorrow, Wednesday, all Allied houses in Shanghai fly their own flags and, if they have them, the Stars and Stripes in honor of America's brilliant success.

For which our thanks on behalf of the American community, and we hope the latter who have Allied flags will not hesitate to fly them, too.

A Sinister Record

THE damning documents that have just been brought to light by the United States Government, proving beyond a shadow of doubt that the Bolshevik leaders have been bought body and soul by Germany, will rank in contemporary history with the famous Lichnowsky Memorandum which recently laid bare before the eyes of the world Germany's blood-guilt in relation to the greatest crime of this or any other age. As a result of the publication of the incriminating documents, the startling fact is revealed to us that the Bolsheviki have not even the saving grace of being sincere political fanatics but are merely the willing tools and agents of Germany, whose behests have been carried out with ready acquiescence and at whose orders Russia has been callously and shamelessly betrayed. Kerensky's overthrow was engineered from Berlin and the Brest-Litovsk Treaty of Peace was the product of Lenin and Trotsky's infamous betrayal of Russia and the Russians.

The world will feel thankful to the United States Committee on Public Information for establishing the astounding fact that long before even the assassination of the Austrian Archduke and his consort at Sarajevo, Germany had cold-bloodedly and calculatingly decided to involve Europe in the throes of a mighty upheaval. By a happy chance two incriminating circulars had apparently been obtained by some Russian agent in Germany and transmitted to Russia. The German General Staff naturally wished to get them back in order to destroy them. By order of the German General Staff and with the "consent" of Lenin and Trotsky, they were turned over to the Germans to be destroyed. Why? Because they were conclusive proof that on June 9, 1914, the German Government was preparing for war several weeks before the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

We need not here waste words to reveal the hollow German pretext for war, as by this time the fact has been clearly established that the assassination of the Austrian Archduke was deliberately exploited by Germany for the purpose of war. One stands aghast at the sinister contents of the two incriminating circulars. One circular is an order from the German General Staff dated June 9, 1914, informing "all industrial concerns" in Germany to open the sealed envelopes containing their "industrial mobilisation plans and registration forms" so that they might be prepared for a war for which an excuse had not yet been found. The second circular is an order from the German General Staff and the High Sea Fleet dated November 28, 1914, calling for the mobilisation of "all destructive agents and observers" in the United States and Canada for the purpose of preventing the sailing of ships from American ports to Russia, France and England. The order calls for explosions, strikes, "delays, embroilments and difficulties" and recommends the employment of "anarchists and escaped criminals" for the purpose.

It is these damaging proofs of the German conspiracy against the nations of Europe in June, 1914, and against the United States in November, 1914, that Lenin and Trotsky surrendered to the German Secret Service in Petrograd on the order of "the representatives of the German General Staff in Petrograd" in conformity with the working agreement between the Bolshevik leaders and the German General Staff dated October, 1917, of which agreement a photograph is included among the documents unearthed by the United States Government. So much for the oft-repeated German contention that Germany has been the undeserved victim of deep-laid plans by the Allies for her undoing. Let us pass on to Germany's political ramifications in Russia, where the system of misrule and serfdom of years provided a suitable soil for the planting of German intrigues. It was a soil on which German machinations could thrive and come to fruition.

The documents that are now revealed to the gaze of the world show that the present heads of the Bolshevik Government—Lenin, Trotsky and their associates—are German agents. They show that the Bolshevik Revolution was arranged for by the German Great General Staff and financed by the Imperial Bank of Germany and other German financial institutions. They show that the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was a betrayal of the Russian people by the German agents Lenin and Trotsky; that a commander picked by the Germans was chosen to "defend" Petrograd against the Germans and that German officers have been secretly received by the Bolshevik Government as military advisers, as spies upon the embassies of Russia's Allies, as officers in the Russian Army and as directors of the Bolshevik military, foreign and domestic policy. They show that the present Bolshevik Government is not a Russian Government at all but a German government acting solely in the interests of Germany and betraying the Russian people, as it betrays Russia's natural Allies, for the benefit the Imperial German Government alone. They show also how the Bolshevik leaders, for the same German imperial ends, have equally betrayed the working classes of Russia, whom they pretend to represent.

The documents are some seventy in number. Many are originals annotated by Bolshevik officials. The balance are photographs of originals showing annotations. They corroborate a third set of typewritten circulars, of which only two originals are possessed, but all fit perfectly into the whole pattern of German intrigue and German guilt.

The Bolshevik leaders now stand revealed to the world in their true colors. It is impossible to believe that the people of Russia can longer tolerate so sinister a system of government. Bolshevism is on its last legs.

China's Inertia

The North China Daily Mail of Tientsin condemns the inaction of the Chinese Government in following scathing terms:—The fact of the matter is that whilst China has been indulging in day-dreams, Japan has been very much awake, watching every move that has taken place and when it became evident that Semenoff was properly up against things the Japanese advised the Waichiaopu who listened most politely and did nothing.

Consequently, when matters became ugly, Japan quoted the Sino-Japanese military compact, urging China to act, and as China was unable to do so, owing to the regretable troubles which exist between north and south, Japan had to take the lead, with the full knowledge and consent of her associates in this great struggle against Prussianism.

Japan, like Great Britain, France, America and the other Entente Powers, is irrevocably pledged to withdraw her troops from Russian soil when our objects have been attained, hence we see no special cause for this hysteria which has even invaded the columns of one or two Chinese-owned papers published in English.

England In War Time -:- By Harold C. Norman

III

The Question Of 'Eats'

"THE country's food supply is assured, and there is no longer any danger of the enemy starving us out," quoth that man of men, Lloyd George, early in July last. And when one travels on a leviathan of the deep (one of a convoy of twelve similar ships), and it is realised that in the bowels of that monster are stowed away as an item of cargo—leaving out of the question 4,000 troops and a full complement of passengers—no less than ten thousand tons of succulent ham and bacon; and when it is further borne in on one that each ship, great and small, crossing the Atlantic and braving the lurking danger 'neath the waves, is full to the hatches with food for the millions of Great Britain and her Allies, one admits, with thankful heart, that the danger, with the help of God and the British Navy—not forgetting the American—indeed is past.

It must not be assumed that because the peril of starvation is over that England is a land of peace and plenty. Far from it. There is as much need now for rigid economy in diet as was the case a year ago, for though the tonnage of ships launched now exceeds the amount of that sunk by the undersea murderers, America is sending her millions to European soil, and their equipment, field supplies and food must be assured. So, while every man, woman and child in Great Britain has enough to eat, gluttony is a thing to be (and is) abhorred, especially as the Government, trusting to the patriotism and self-restraint of the masses, has put some of the necessaries of life on the coupon-free list.

There is no over-eating now, and the nation as a whole is happier and healthier. Were not so many of the doctors at the front, many of them would have had to go out of business, for the *malade imaginaire* is almost unknown, and the evils attendant on excesses in food and drink have vanished likewise. The quality of the war bread, however, was for some time responsible for quite a fair amount of gastric trouble.

Less cloth is required nowadays to make a suit of clothes or a dress, and a first-class railway carriage would really almost accommodate four a side, so completely have obese citizens disappeared from the public ken. At first it will be with some dismay that the plump Shanghailander will observe the adipose tissue that has taken so many years and cost so much money to produce, disappear as if by magic. Many will be the visits paid to chemists' weighing-machines in order to check the progress of the diminution. Then, as the girth at the foot of the thorax further decreases, and as he feels each morning an irresistible impulse to sing in his bath, he begins to criticise friends in the country he has so recently left. "Most people eat and drink far too much out there, don't you know," he will protest to the homeside folks, so soon as his figure (he will show signs of an embryo waist by then) has re-attained more or less graceful proportions.

For many years to come the name of Lord Rhondda, the late Food Controller—whose work is now so ably carried on by his successor, Mr. Clynes, also a son of the people—will be held in high esteem by the millions for whom he labored so successfully, organising the system of food cards—since much amplified—which reduced chaos to order, ensured like treatment for rich and poor, and served to abolish the food queues which were such a pitiful feature of life in England until the early spring of this year. The distribution and sale, in proper proportions, of imported and home-grown provisions is being carried on with scrupulous fairness, so much so that My Lord Bishop, in his palace, may be eating frozen New Zealand meat, while the workmen who yesterday came to mend his kitchen range may be partaking of prime South Down or Welsh mutton. Food Control Committees have been established in each district or parish, and with but few exceptions, the administration is entirely efficient.

Specimens of meat and butter and margarine cards, showing signs of hard wear, lie before us as we write, and it may not be amiss to make one or two extracts therefrom. As regards the meat, each coupon—the card had to be presented and a coupon or half-coupon detached when making a purchase at the retailer's, or when ordering a meat dish in a restaurant—represents one-quarter of the week's ration (four coupons per week), and the coupons which bore underlined numbers could not be used to buy butcher's meat, offals or pork. Penalties for misuse: £100 or six months, or both. As, however, heavy supplies of frozen meat, ham and bacon accumulated in the country, and continued supplies were assured, ham, bacon, sausages and offals gradually became coupon-free. ("Offals,"—nasty word!—as some may know, is the official and trade description of those nourishing and, by many considered, delicious parts of the animal popularly described as liver, kidneys, sweetbreads, tripe, heart, etc.)

Page upon page could be written regarding the food situation in Great Britain, but the space at command forbids any lengthy description of the manner in which meat and food cards had to be obtained, the manner in which they are used, and the quantities and prices allowed. Suffice it to say that the process of obtaining the cards was simple and well within the understanding of the most limited intelligence. As no system devised by human minds can be perfect, and as there will be fools in this world till the end of time, the confusion that sometimes arose was due, to a very great extent, to the mutual stupidity of buyer and seller. The card system has now been abolished, books having been substituted therefor, and the rules governing the use of the coupons on each sheet—whether for meat, butter, tea, lard, etc., are so simple that he who runs may read.

Prices have, of course, soared skyward, but as the earnings of workers have increased in even greater proportion, the high cost of provisions is not, as a rule, a very serious burden on the family exchequer. The aged, elderly and infirm, who can no longer work, or who are dependent on slender means, naturally feel the pinch, but if they can swallow their pride sufficiently to make use of the national food kitchens, they can obtain nourishing well-cooked food at most moderate cost.

The dweller in the suburbs or the country who has not an allotment on which he can cultivate practically all the green stuff *and* potatoes sufficient for the needs of his household, is curiosity nowadays. Even in the poorer districts in the heart of London, tomatoes in flower-pots and mustard-and-cress on old flannel shirts may frequently be seen on the window sills.

With eggs at five shillings to six shillings a dozen, it would appear to be a profitable occupation to keep poultry. Not so, however, for the average householder often cannot afford to purchase the expensive food required until the egg-bearing stage is reached, nor can he be sure of obtaining it even if he has the means. Half a spring chicken (the bird is nearly all "spring," too!) in a restaurant very often costs 10s.6d. The breeding of rabbits is encouraged, and by now has attained important proportions.

Sugar is a problem, if you like! So small is the supply that the dentists are beginning to despair, and the confectioners and sweetshop proprietors have formed a suicide club. Saccharine, of government manufacture, though harmless, comparatively cheap (1s.7½d. per bottle of 100 ½-grain tabloids) is not popular, and as amateur jam-makers are allowed a certain quantity of real sugar, jam-making is a popular pastime. If you go out to tea at a friend's house or at a restaurant, you must take your own sugar with you. Ladies carry theirs in little embroidered bags, each lump broken into three pieces.

There are no more official "meatless days," but in the country, where difficulties of transport exist and a butcher kills but once a week, the custom is still observed. As late as last spring, meatless days were observed on the Atlantic steamers. Here is a "Meatless *Menu*" from the s.s. Baltic, served on April 30 last:

Oysters on the Half-Shell
Puree of Cauliflower
Boiled Striped Bass, Lobster Sauce
Vol-au-Vent, Prawns
Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce
Roast Squab, Straw Potatoes
Braised Onions, Boiled Potatoes
Diplomat Pudding, Bavarois Italienne
Dessert Coffee

Poor father, who goes up to town to business every day, is very pleased that certain foods are now coupon-free, for till that happy time arrived, he had, perforce, to lunch off meatless dishes, if he and his family were to partake of a joint on Sunday. Four coupons per head in, say, a family of four would only suffice to buy a moderate-sized joint. Aldermen of the City of London are no longer to be distinguished by their girth and the number and cost of the courses consumed at luncheon. Gone are the days of turtle soup, plovers' eggs, turbot, venison, etc.; in their place "Ham and eggs," "Eggs a la something or other," "Sausages and Mashed," "Liver and Bacon," or fish, fish, fish, are the order of the day. Oysters are now eaten all the year round.

It is as a rule only the single man or the soldier on leave who can bring himself to order a beefsteak when visiting a restaurant, for either a whole or a half-coupon is demanded, and the steak, though garnished prettily with parsley, is tiny in the extreme. "How did you find your beefsteak, sir?" inquired the head waiter of a customer. "Oh, I didn't have very much trouble, thanks. I simply pushed a potato to one side, and there it was!"

Restaurants have become more and more popular, for food is varied and *comparatively* inexpensive. There are many first-class hotels and restaurants where table d'hote lunches may be obtained for 2s.9d. and 3s.0d., and dinners from 2s.9d. to 5s.0d. On the other hand, you can order quite an ordinary tiffin at the Savoy, *a la carte*, which, with coffee and cognac, will run into four or five pounds for a party of three. Darker than ever are the foreign restaurants of Soho, for fearsome are the ingredients that go to make up some of the tasty entrees served at their marvellous table d'hotes (no longer 1s.6d. *vin compris*).

The following scale of average quantities allowed per meal under the Public Meals Order, 1918, may be found of interest:

	Meat (Uncooked Weight)	Sugar (Cooking only)	Bread	Flour	Butter, Margarine, and other Fats.
Breakfast	—	—	3 oz.	—	½ oz.
Luncheon (Including Mid-day Dinner)	3 oz.	1/7 oz.	2 oz.	1 oz.	½ oz.
Dinner (Including Supper and Meat Tea)	3 oz.	1/7 oz.	3 oz.	1 oz.	½ oz.
Tea	—	—	1½ oz.	—	½ oz.

On Thursday—"Women and Girls."

The Czechs To America--- 'This Is Our Country'

The Czecho-Slovaks of America, supporters of the revolutionary movement against Austria-Hungary which now has armies fighting in France, Italy and Russia, and which has received the formal approval and support of the Government of the United States and of the Allies, has issued a declaration to the American people which reads in part as follows:

"We, loyal Czecho-Slovaks of America, bowing in reverent respect before the majesty of your people, bending our heads before the memory of your greatest sons, Washington and Lincoln, stand with all the might we possess behind you and your President, greeting in him your great new morning.

"We love this land, for the ideals of July 4, 1776, incorporated by her great leaders into the law of life, and written indelibly into the hearts of the nation by the blood and sacrifices of her sons—the ideals of the democracy which Lincoln set before his united country cleared from the stain of slavery; these are the heritage of the glorious past and present of the Czecho-Slovak people as well.

"Strengthened by the might of President Wilson's glorious courage, our brothers in the old country gave their death pledge, April 13, 1918, within the walls of their ancient capital. Repeating this solemn pledge given by our brothers, having on our lips the name of this country and her President, we, the Czechs and Slovaks of America, we, too, lift our hands today, July 4, 1918, as we are gathered under the folds of the flag of this great Republic, and solemnly pledge ourselves to be loyal and true to the Government of the United States and its President.

"This is our country. We are and will remain true to her in laboring for her, true to her in her struggles, in her sufferings, true to the grave."

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1918
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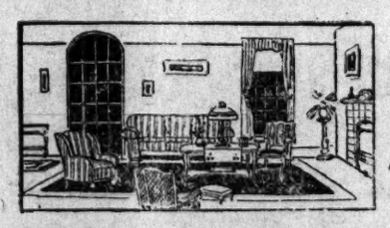
COMPLETELY  EQUIPPED
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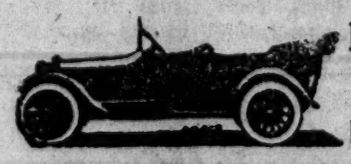
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

TOMORROW IS MY BIRTH-DAY - I WONDER IF HE REMEMBERS IT -
DO YOU KNOW WHAT DAY TOMORROW IS?
SURE - IT'S DUGAN'S CHOWDER PARTY - KIN I GO?
YOU INSECT - I MARRIED YOU TO REFORM YOU -
YOU'VE SUCCEEDED - I'LL NEVER MARRY AGAIN -
I WISH I'D NEVER MET YOU -
YES - NOW WHEN IT'S TOO LATE - YOU ARE SORRY FOR ME -
GEO McMANUS
1-19

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Hats Off To The Czechs

By A Red Cross Worker

China Press Correspondence

Harbin, September 3.—In response to a telegram, I left my usual work as a physician in a busy hospital to join the American Red Cross Unit for work amongst the Czechs (pronounced "Checks") in Siberia. It had never before been my good fortune to be thrown in contact with Czechs and one of the most agreeable surprises of my life has been part of the reward for giving up temporarily the work that has occupied my best thought for over twenty years.

Coming up here determined to like these men because they were fighting with us the enemies of liberty, I soon found that neither I nor any of the men who have observed them from day to day, can keep from loving them after hearing the wonderful music they furnish, talking with those who speak English and hearing something of what they have endured and accomplished under difficulties that would discourage even the stout-hearted.

There are as I write these lines about four thousand Czech soldiers in this city. I have been here about two weeks and have yet to see one of them under the influence of liquor, nor have I heard of a single case of disorderliness amongst them. Two Y. M. C. A. men who know them intimately tell me that they are as fine a lot of men as can be found anywhere; one of these men going so far as to say that they were the most lovable set of men he has ever known. When one sees them from day to day going about their work and play—they are very fond of football and volley ball, both of which are played almost daily at the Y. M. C. A.—with a smile and a salute for their Allies, always courteous but never cringing, when one looks at their accomplishment in organising from war prisoners to a military force that all but controls the railways from Moscow to Vladivostok, and when one thinks of the numbers of Germans who must have been sent from the Western front in the attempt to counteract their growing influence in Russia, it seems to me that it is up to us to show our appreciation in tangible ways as early as possible.

On account of the suddenness of the campaign and owing to the shortage of British and French doctors in the Orient, the task of caring for the sick and wounded among the Czechs has been entrusted to the American Red Cross, which in turn has appealed to the medical missionaries and nurses of Japan, Korea and China to man the hospitals. The American Red Cross Chapters of these three countries have responded nobly and there are now on hand near the front supplies and surgical dressings sufficient to last for several weeks even if the casualties should be heavy. There is a very pressing need for more doctors and nurses who are willing to come and join in the work as soon as they are called. In the opinion of the eight doctors and ten nurses who are at present in this center, this work should for the next few months take precedence over all other medical work for American doctors and nurses. It will probably be heavy for two months at least and during the winter there will doubtless be plenty of work to keep as many workers busy as are now on the spot. It is America's distinct task and perforce, for the present at least, it is a responsibility which rests almost entirely upon the nurses and doctors of mission hospitals. As one of the workers on the job, I can say that it is a rare privilege to be able to do one's little bit in a task that means so much to these intelligent and appreciative men and at the same time offers a unique and interesting opportunity that outweighs all the inconveniences that it entails.

Strange Manifestations Of Electricity

By Garrett P. Serviss

"In a letter from my sister in Iceland she tells me that during a heavy snowfall last Winter a wooden stick with an iron point that she had in her hand had a light on top like a candle. I have heard that in similar circumstances people sometimes see lights on their finger tips. While I am convinced that this is caused by electricity in the air, I do not understand why the light seems to burn steadily instead of appearing as a spark, as with lightning. I should also like to know how high voltage is generated in the clouds when lightning occurs, and if it is generated by movements of the clouds through the magnetic field of the earth.—E. J. V."

The phenomenon seen by your sister in Iceland was "St. Elmo's Fire," called by sailors "Corposant" (a contracted form of corpo santo, meaning "holy body"), about which many superstitions and legends have been woven and which has served as a picturesque element in scores of sea tales.

It is an example of the brush electric discharge, which takes place, according to circumstances, either in the form a sheaf of minute rays of light, attended by a hissing or crackling sound, or of a steady, silent glow. The latter occurs when the object that serves as the focus has a pointed shape.

The explanation of the whole phenomenon is based on the fact that the electricity passes so readily that a charge, or difference of potential, sufficient to cause a spark cannot accumulate.

With an electrical machine the lights may be caused to appear in both their characteristic forms, and either on the conductor of the machine, or on an object presented toward it, between which and the conductor a discharge is passing. Tufts of light will form on the tips of the fingers when presented to a charged conductor, but there is danger of getting a shock through the sudden formation of a spark.

When the lights appear in the open air, as they were seen by your sister, the discharge takes place from clouds, or other aerial accumulations, close at hand, the objects tipped by the glow serving, like lightning-rods, to draw off the electricity so rapidly that the potential cannot rise to the disruptive point. If it did a shock equivalent to a lightning-stroke might be received.

When the electric accumulation is formed very rapidly, however, the difference of potential, or voltage, may become so great that no steady leak can keep it from rising very high, and then a discharge of great violence will occur, like the bursting of a dam by the waters of a cloud-burst.

The potential on a thunder-cloud may amount to millions of volts. Lord Kelvin showed that the difference of potential per centimeter required to produce a spark in air has a limiting value of about 130 electrostatic units, equivalent to 39,000 volts. To produce a spark a mile long, and lightning sometimes reaches several miles, would require a potential of more than 6,000,000,000 volts.

This great potential, as P. G. Tait showed, is accumulated by the aggregation together of millions of minute particles each carrying a small charge, and forming when united a drop of water, whose electric potential may be measured by the number of constituent particles divided by the cube root of that number.

Thus, if 1,000,000 spherical particles, each carrying an equal charge, are combined to form a raindrop, the radius of the drop will be represented by 100, while the quantity of electricity carried by it will be represented by 1,000,000, and the potential will be 1,000,000 divided by 100 or 10,000 times as great as was the potential of each of the particles before combination.

St. Elmo's Fire may be regarded as a kind of tame lightning. It is lightning in a diluted form or lightning too powerless to strike. History is full of instances in which it has astonished the most level-headed observers. Julius Caesar once saw the points of the javelins of his Fifth legion tipped with fire on a stormy night in Gaul. Pliny, the Roman naturalist, was much interested in what we call St. Elmo's Fire, but which the Roman sailors named for Castor and Pollux when a pair of the lights appeared among the rigging of the ship, while if only one light was seen they called it Helen, after the unfortunate heroine of the siege of Troy, and considered it to be a bad omen. The two lights, however, were regarded as lucky.

Occasionally a large number of the lights appear simultaneously, tipping the mast-heads and the ends of the spars with mysterious-looking flames which sometimes wander about, appearing suddenly in a new place in a manner startling even to experienced observers. On land similar appearances have been observed. Thus there is a story of a load of straw driven under a black cloud which suddenly appeared to be in flames, every straw "giving forth a streak of light, while even the driver's whip shone with a pale blue flame."

During a thunderstorm a whole forest has been seen to become momentarily luminous just before each lightning flash. On the Alps and other mountains it is no very uncommon phenomenon to see electric flames poised on the heads of alpenstocks or playing about the heads and hands of climbers. Thus does electricity proclaim its universality and pique us with its enigmas.

MAKES IT PLURAL

Judge Foster declares that any woman who marries a man takes a chance. And, if we may add it, Judge Foster, every man who marries a woman takes chances. (Note the plural.)—*Buffalo News.*

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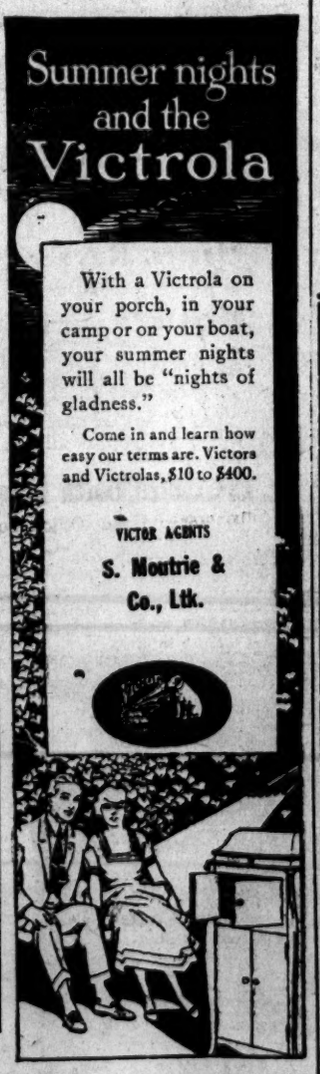

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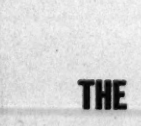

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DISMEMBER AUSTRIA, CRY POLES AND SLAVS

No Freedom Of Nations Unless Oppressor Empire Is Ended

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Chicago, September 16.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Allied War Exposition, at which more than two thousand trophies of war were displayed, has closed after having been attended by 1,900,000 persons in fourteen days.

Ramon Drowsky the President of the Polish National Committee at Paris, in his speech at the closing ceremony, said:

"If there is to be freedom of nations, Austria must die. Our victory will not be like those of the ancient wars. Our victory will be a victory of freedom, a victory which will bring freedom even to the defeated. We do not want to fight to destroy the German nation, but to put an end to those who want Germany to be the master of the other nations."

New York, September 16.—At the "Victory Meeting for the Oppressed Nationalities of Austria-Hungary" here representatives of the subject peoples adopted resolutions demanding the dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and urging the various oppressed nations of the empire to put aside their political and religious differences until the cause of freedom is won.

21 GERMAN TOWNS BOMBED IN AUGUST

Record of British Air Raiding Force Is Made Public

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 15.—It is learned authoritatively that twenty-one important German towns were bombed by the Independent Air force in August, including the following:

Three times: The factories and railways at Frankfort, the Chemical Works at Mannheim, the railways at Metz-Sablons and the railways and workshops at Saarbourg, Thionville and Treves.

Once: Bettembourg, Burbach, Coblentz, Cologne, Dammstadt, Dillingen, Duren, Ehrange, Karlsruhe, Luxembourg, Offenburg, Remilly, Rombach, Saaralbe and Volkingen.

Over 100 tons of bombs were dropped during the month.

During the past three months 249 raids have been made into Germany and 347 tons of bombs dropped. The German territory brought into the war zone represents a belt of the Rhine Valley approximately 250 miles long.

News Brevities

Tomorrow is the 50th birthday of General Li Shun of Kiangsu. Many local officials left yesterday for Nanking to attend the function.

* * *

Allen and Lucker, the Tientsin law firm, has announced its dissolution. Mr. E. P. Allen will carry on his legal practice in his own name, having established his business there 18 years ago. Mr. Lucker, who joined the firm about three years ago, has been appointed assistant general manager of the Chinese-American Trading Co. Inc.

* * *

Mr. N. O. Liddell returned to Shanghai Sunday.

* * *

Marriage notices have been posted at the British Consulate-General at Tientsin, announcing the wedding of Mr. W. M. Bergin, engineer, to Miss Moor of Tientsin and of Sergeant Macdonald to Miss Chennell, also of Tientsin.

* * *

A large number of reservations for the Hangchow Bore Excursion have been booked with the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway. The special train bearing excursionists to the bore will leave Shanghai North Station Sunday morning at 6:30 o'clock.

* * *

Four Chinese boatmen and five other Chinese appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday in connection with the theft of 40 cases of tin plates from Standard Oil Company boats lying at the O.S.K. Wayside wharf. The case was remanded one week.

* * *

A coolie was killed yesterday when a bucket of cement which was being hoisted to the top of the new Ezra Building on Kiangse Road dropped and fell upon his head.

For The Red Cross

Cricket Club Entertainment

The Shanghai Cricket Club is giving an entertainment tonight on its ground in aid of the Red Cross. There will be a band and a number of cinematograph pictures and plenty of opportunity for those young people who wish to indulge in tripping the light fantastic toe.

The Boy Scouts will be in attendance and programs will be given away free of charge. Chocolates may be bought at reasonable prices for the fair sex and all other refreshment that make a pleasant evening will be waiting for the call of Boy. The S.C.C. extends hearty invitation to the public to come along and, while having a real good time, help the funds of the Red Cross.

JOB FOR SCIENTISTS

The scientists have demonstrated that it is really possible to eliminate the bray from the mule, and, though it would distress the little boy next door, we wish they would now turn their attention to a rattleless express cart.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

Mrs. Villiers-Stuart Sentenced For Bigamy

Witness In Pemberton-Billing Case Must Serve Nine Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 16.—Mrs. Villiers Stuart, a prominent figure in the recent Pemberton-Billing trial, has been sentenced at the Old Bailey to nine months' imprisonment for bigamy.

Wedding

Compton-Carisio

Yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity Cathedral Miss Matilde Carisio, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Carisio, and Mr. W. H. Compton, of Hongkong, were married by Dean Walker in the presence of a large number of friends. The wedding was followed in the evening by a reception given at the home of the bride's parents, 41 Medhurst Road.

The bride is one of the popular members of the younger social set of Shanghai and has taken a prominent part in opera and amateur theatrical performances here. Mr. Compton is with David Sassoon & Co. and is in Shanghai temporarily, expecting to return to the colony in the near future.

BRITISH AIR OPERATIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 15.—Air Ministry official.—On the battlefront, in addition to the bombing reported in yesterday's communique, we carried out the following operations.

We twice attacked Metz-Sablons, obtaining many direct hits on the railway triangle, workshops, gasworks and barracks. We also attacked Boulay aerodrome with good results.

Last night we kept up all night long heavy attacks on Metz-Sablons, Courcelles, Ehrange, Saarbrucken, Kaiserslautern, and the aerodromes at Frescaty and Boulay. We obtained many direct hits on the railway, especially at Metz-Sablons and Courcelles, and caused several fires at Metz, Kaiserslautern, Saarbrucken station and Frescaty aerodrome. Three British machines did not return.

This morning we again attacked the railway triangle at Metz-Sablons, obtaining many direct hits. The enemy scouts were active.

We also bombed Buhl aerodrome. Three British machines are missing.

We also bombed the Daimler Works at Stuttgart today with good results.

During this raid we encountered twenty hostile machines, of which we destroyed two. All the British machines returned.

We dropped twenty-seven tons of bombs during the twenty-four hours.

REICHSTAG REAFFIRMS 'NO ANNEXATION' POLICY

Majority Party Members Meet To Decide On Issues Before Session Opens

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 15.—A message from Berlin states that the representatives of the Reichstag majority parties resumed their deliberations on Friday and agreed on the lines of their future political conduct.

Deputy Fischbenen subsequently reported the result of the deliberations to the German Chancellor, Count Hertling.

The Vossische Zeitung says that the Majority parties adhere to their standpoint that the future and form of government of the States on the eastern border must be decided purely on the ground of the right of self-determination of the peoples concerned and that the peace resolution passed by the Reichstag in July, 1917, remains the basis of their policy.

There were noisy scenes at the sitting of the Berlin municipalities, the Socialists bitterly complaining of the starvation rations. One statement that it was time the war ended was received with uproarious applause from the public galleries.

Today's Band Programs

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, weather permitting, beginning at 5:20 p.m.:

1. March—Clear the Way. Douglas
2. Overture—Les Dragons de Villars ..... Maillard
3. Waltz—Bolores .... Waldteufel
4. Selection—The Yeomen of the Guard ..... Sullivan
5. Waltz—Parisienne ..... Ganne
6. Selection—The Girls of Gottenberg ..... Caryll

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

Belgian War Relief Funds

The following statements of subscriptions to Belgian war relief funds as transferred through the Belgian Consulate-General are reported by Mr. D. Siffert, Belgian Consul-General. The sums are distributed to the Belgian Wounded Soldiers' Fund, Belgian Relief Fund (30th list), and Belgian Red Cross Fund.

Belgian Wounded Soldiers Funds

D. Dumont, $10; anonymous, Tls. 1,000=Frs. 7,050.95 transferred on August 29.

D. Dumont, $10, Frs. 51.70 transferred: 7/9/18

Belgian Relief Fund (S'hai Branch) 30th List.

Nelle	$50	
Anonymous, per N.C.D.N.		Tls. 50
Nelle	$50	
	$100	Tls. 50

Frs. 869.25 transferred on September 5, 1918.

Belgian Red Cross Fund

Part proceeds of the performances of "La Fille de Madame Angot," by the Societe Dramatique Francaise. $1,000=Frs. 5,138 transferred on September 14, 1918.

Following are subscriptions in favor of Belgian wounded soldiers at the Albert Hospital, Highgate, London:

M. Detes	$100.00
Liu Chang Yih	10.00
Lazard Godchaux Co. (The).	50.00
A. Robert	20.00
C. G. Rasool and Sons	20.00
H. Bourbonlon	10.00
C. Jedlicka	50.00
H. M. H. Nemazee and Co...	30.00
R. Wielmaecker	25.00
C. Muller	5.00
J. Backant	8.00
R. Neut	5.00
Arthur Clement	10.00
Madame C. Clement	10.00
Employes Tramways Francais	7.80
Bono	5.00
M. Darre	10.00
R. Gallan	5.00
C. Coursier	10.00
L. Laforest	10.00
J. Beten	5.00
A. Loonis	10.00
A. Baun	10.00
G. Stevens	10.00
H. A. Arnhold	200.00
L. Soote	10.00
S. S. Somekh	25.00
V. Blockhuys	10.00
	$680.80

E. E. Shahmoon	£25
L. Straetmans	£10
A. Dubois	£5
L. Verbert	£5
J. de Zutter	£5
R. A. Somekh	£25
D. S.	£25
	£100
Kreglinger and Fernau	Tls. 50.00
M. Chaumont	Tls. 20.00
	Tls. 70.00

U.S. Red Cross Votes Relief Fund For Swiss

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 16.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—More than two million dollars for relief work in Switzerland has been appropriated by the American Red Cross

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Beginning on 9th September, 1918.

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Laou Kai Fook Silk Co.

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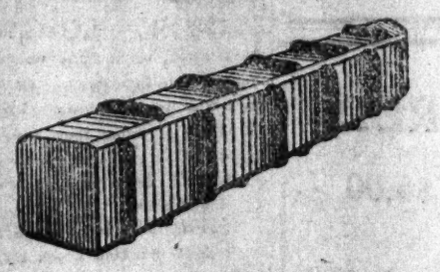

Conugated square bars, Type D,
Stock sizes:
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Reinforcing estimates prepared by our concrete engineers.

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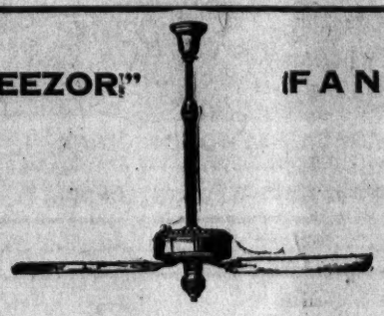

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The Germanisation Of Eurasia

Kaiserism Twenty Years Hence If The Forces Of Democracy Do Not End It Now

By Frank Bohn
(*New York Times*)

This is only superficially a war between two groups of nations. It is fundamentally a war between two social sytems—between two methods of industrial reorganisation. The coming task of the democratic peoples is to apply their basic political and intellectual principle to industrialism. The task which the autocratic peoples have set themselves is to apply a benevolent and most efficient monarchism to the stupendous and intricate mechanics of modern life. The stake of the game is the world of our time and of an indefinite future.

Place before yourself a map of Eurasia. Draw a line from the Baltic to the Adriatic, west of Holland and Germany and south of Switzerland. You will see projecting in the sea west of the line five little fingers—Italy, Franco-Iberia, Britain, and the two Scandinavian peninsulas. East of that line are the mighty hands of middle Europe, the arms of Russia and the Bagdad line, and the massive body of Asia proper. Let Kaiserism organise indefinitely to the eastward and the fingers of Western Europe will be speedily drawn into the system. Let Kaiserism live in middle Europe and the inevitable result will be a league with an imperialistic Japan for the permeation of Asia. Cut Kaiserism out of Europe now and Japan will be well on the road toward democracy within five years. The general tendency of our world society from London to Yokohama, and from Yokohama to New York, will be dependent for direction upon the result. For modern mechanical militarism and democracy cannot live permanently together in the same world.

During the coming twenty years the stupendous and almost untouched economic fields of Russia and the Near East, of Siberia, India, and China as well as of Africa and South America, are going to be permeated by industrialism. The sources of raw material are going to be opened up by the nations which have, first, the machines; second, the technical experts; third, the banking capital. The greater economic forces will draw these elements from those who have and scatter them among those who have not, just as the sun draws water from the sea and pours it upon the land. The question is, shall this process proceed democratically—in the interests of the peoples who live upon the soil which will be developed and exploited, or will it take place autocratically in the interest of a selfish ruling class?

Give Germany Russia to exploit and her monarchical, militaristic efficiency will do the job with infinitely greater speed and accuracy than the democratic nations can hope to do. For instance, a truly democratic Government in America will help to organise the Chinese only as the Chinese request credit, expert guidance, and conomic and educational assistance. But the actual organisation which a liberal America or British would accomplish in China in ten years the German militaristic regime would probably do in two or three years. Let Kaiserism live in Germany and an open door in China will be an open door through which the German drillmaster and military engineer will enter to kick the beginnings of Chinese democracy out of the window.

The most important single economic factor in Eurasia is to be the railway line from Constantinople to Canton, China, through Central Asia. Let Kaiserism build that line and India will be Germanised as soon as the German General Staff concludes that sufficient troops can be moved to the Indian frontier. In the presence of these factors the Berlin-Bagdad avenue to empire becomes an almost negligible bypath.

Let German monarchical industrialism organise Eurasia and the eighty millions of Germans in Germany and Austria will become, en masse, a ruling class. This has been the plan of Junkerdom for a full generation. They will be fed and protected, trained and led, as never before. Their dream of supremacy will have been 100 percent realised. If they have endured the slavery of the last half century and the suffering of the last four years for their dream of power, what will they not do and permit to be done with them when the goods are in their hands and in their pockets? The German laborer will see his son trained to be a captain of industry. The young German shopkeeper will stay in the army as a Captain in the foreign service. Every black man, every yellow man, every brown man in the world will say to us that we have failed and of our democracy that it was a foolish dream. What was the loot of imperial power in ancient times compared to the German loot to be hauled in from farm, mine and factory today, when one single machine does the work of thousands of old-time hand tools? Today Germany is grabbing the water power of the Swiss Alps, and will, if we compromise the war, make it the greatest manufacturing center of Europe within fifteen years. Tomorrow the Urals and Himalayas will drive the wheels of her infinite machinery. The future of that stupendous system, not the future of a hundred years, but the future of twenty years, staggers the imagination.

There are those who, being ignorant of history and ignorant of economics, are blind to the fundamentals of this war. They would compromise liberty and democracy because they conceive liberty and democracy as being among the raw products of nature's cosmic forces. What folly! Liberty and democracy are the ripe fruitage of clear mind and iron will, of lofty ideal and glorious purpose. Without these the economic factors may prepare the soil all in vain. If our life forces, now being weighed in the balance, are found wanting, liberty and democracy will perish from the earth.

"But the German is such a fool he can never succeed," I hear it said on every hand.

"No," I answer, whenever I hear that remark, "you are wrong; you are the fool."

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on September 17, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-22
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	40-50
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	none
Sole	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-$1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-16
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	16-20
Snipe	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	8-15
Bananas	„	7-8
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	5-10
Grapes	per lb.	14-18
Lemons	each	3
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	2-3
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	„	16-18
Pears	„	8-16
Persimmons	„	6-8
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	12-16
Pumeloes	„	15-18
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	8-10
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	„	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	3-4
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-1.80
Peas	per lb.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	„	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.50
Flour Australian	„	$4.30
Flour Shanghai	„	$.245
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	$1.90
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

F. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector.

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SHANGHAI, 37 CANTON ROAD

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.
July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1113	635	84	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1128	650		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.					B. s.	
713	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1600
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	938
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	808	640
7.	‡		220	‡	—	‡	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	033	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1316	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1554	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	130	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1643	923
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	723

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2200	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	600
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yeochowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
900	1350	2130	d. Yeochowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1052	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

| 330 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

§ — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast E	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	22.00
SOOCHOW dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.30	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW dep.	..	15.30	Through Sleeping Car to Pukow	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	16.20		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	Through Sleeping Car to Pukow	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	22.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.06
TANYANG dep.	..	..	9.36	10.50	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.30	5.08
WUSIH dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	6.11
SOOCHOW dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	8.15
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.50	9.10	10.50	12.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.20	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.20	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.20	17.20	19.10	20.40
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	9.37	11.17	12.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57	KIANGWAN dep.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.25	9.45	11.25	12.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast E	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.28	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.26	....
Yekah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changsu dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast E	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	18.20
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changsu dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.20
Yekah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.23	....	14.10	16.30	19.20
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.58	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.55	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.36*	*14.08*	*15.35*	*17.33*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.49*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10.39	11.35	14.06	....	17.15	18.20	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.23	18.28	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.53	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15	....
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	13.07	15.12	18.07	19.37	....
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40	....

R. Restaurant Car.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 17, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/6=Tls. 3.64
@ exch. 73.5=Mex. $4.95

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 131=Tls. 76.33
@ 73.5=Mex. $103.85

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.3
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 273
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1810
Native Interest ..... .18

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 49½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London .....Fr. 26.08
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T. $4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/6
London ..... Demand 5/6½
India ..... T.T. 366½
Paris ..... T.T. 728½
Paris ..... Demand 731½
New York ..... T.T. 130½
New York ..... Demand 131
Hongkong ..... T.T. 68
Japan ..... T.T. 41½
Batavia ..... T.T. 266½
Singapore ..... T.T. 42½

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/7
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 4/8½
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/8½
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 4/9
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 4/9½
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 759
New York ..... o/d. 132½
New York ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 135

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles
Nominal

Roubles 1,400 .....=Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....=Mex. $9.75

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPTEMBER

Hk. Tls. 3.58 @ 5/0½		£1
„ 1 @ 685½		Francs 7.64
„ 0.75 @ 119½		Gold $1
„ 1 @ 45		Yen 2.48
„ 1 @ 15		Rupees 4.19
„ 1 @ —		Roubles —
„ 1 @ 1.50		Mex. $1.50

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

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Shanghai.

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ...	$540
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$370 B.
North China	Tls. 127½
Union of Canton	$850
Yangtsze	$210 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.....	Tls. 26½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$150 B.
Hongkong Fire	$325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def ...	Tls. 146
Indo-China Pref ..	
"Shell"	107/6 B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 38 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2½ S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ...	$153 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 150
New Eng. Works ..	Tls. 25½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 125 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$96 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 75 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 66½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$13 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 200
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 134
Oriental	Tls. 61½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 159 S.
Kungyik	Tls. 16½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 9 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref ...	Tls. 90 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$87½ B.
Green Island	$8.20 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ..	Tls. 0.80 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$80 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.60 B.
Weeks	$13 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7
Amherst	Tls. 0.25 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.70
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 1
Chemor United	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.05
Dominion	Tls. 6½
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 5
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 13
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 11
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.82½
Samagagas	Tls. 0.60 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 0.60 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay ...	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay pref ...	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1.12½
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90
Tebong	Tls. 14½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10½
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 64 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 50
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 78 S.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 160

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

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AMERICAN COTTON

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, September 15.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Cotton market: Mid American cotton: October, 33.35; December, 32.74.

JAPAN TELLS OF AID TO ALLIED FINANCING

Has Advanced To Great Britain, Russia, France 1,186,000,000 Yen For Purposes Of War

TRADE BALANCE REVERSED

Will Continue Efforts To Further Financial Program Of Germany's Enemies

New York, August 5.—The Financial Commission of the Imperial Japanese Government, with office in this city, has just made public a statement showing the part Japan has taken in the war financing of the Allies. The data was prepared by the Department of Finance in Tokio and presented to the British Mission to Japan, which was headed by Prince Arthur of Connaught. The statement reiterates the resolve of the Japanese nation to abide by the financial policy followed until now, and to do her best toward furthering the financial program of the Allies.

The document records the fact that Japan has to date advanced to Great Britain, Russia, and France the sum of 1,186,000,000 yen, or $593,000,000. Of this, Great Britain received $371,149,000; Russia, $127,084,000, and France, about $78,000,000.

Mention is made of the efforts of Japan to facilitate exchange relations between America and Britain by replenishing the British reserve of American dollars. Discussing the international economic relations of Japan before the war, the statement says:

"Perhaps the most notworthy features in Japan's international economic relations before the advent of the world's war was, in the first place, the continued adverse condition in the balance of foreign trade. For instance, in 1913 against the total exports of, roughly, 632,460,000 yen (50 cents,) the volume of imports amounted to 729,431,000 yen, leaving a balance in favor of the latter of 96,971,000 yen. Next there were the large foreign loans which involved no small amount of interest, and other nontradal accounts payable by Japan to foreign countries, such as freight, insurance, and so forth, aggregating in all to 108,000,000 yen in 1913. The two items of foreign liabilities of Japan amounted to no less than 230,000,000 yen for the same year.

"It was at this time that Great Britain, politically bound with Japan by ties of special relation, extended to her, both directly and indirectly, support financially and economically. In short, before the outbreak of the catastrophe, the position of Japan in the international economic relations was on the debit side."

Regarding international economic relations since the outbreak of the war, the document says:

"The international relations, both financial and economic, seem to have undergone a radical change on the outbreak of the war. At any rate, in 1915 the balance of Japan's foreign trade was reversed, and with marked increase in exports and more or less decline in imports, the excess of exports over imports reached 176,867,000 yen. In 1916 imports advanced, and this movement was more pronounced in exports, with the result that the balance favorable to Japan was returned at 371,040,000 yen. Below is shown the customs returns from the advent of the war up to the end of April, 1918: Exports, from August to December, 1914, 222,666,000 yen; imports, 167,401,000 yen; excess of exports 55,265,000 yen. Exports from August to December, 1915, 708,807,000 yen; imports, 532,450,000 yen; excess of exports, 175,857,000 yen. Exports, from August to December, 1916, 1,127,468,000 yen; imports, 756,428,000 yen; excess of exports, 371,040,000 yen. Exports from August to December, 1917, 1,603,005,000 yen; imports, 1,035,811,000 yen; excess of exports, 567,194,000 yen. Exports, from January to April, 1918, 554,326,000 yen; imports, 553,159,000 yen; excess of exports, 1,167,000 yen. Total exports, 4,215,772,000 yen; imports, 3,045,249,000 yen; excess of exports, 1,170,523,000 yen.

"The international account other than trade has experienced a similar change, and what by supply of munitions to the Allies, receipt in freight, etc., a large balance credited to Japan has accrued." The two accounts are summed up thus: From outbreak of war to end of April, 1918, excess of exports, 1,170,523,000 yen; balance in favor of Japan on nontradal account 862,122,000 yen; total, 2,032,645,000 yen.

"The favorable state of international account has reversed the position of Japan in her relation with foreign countries, and she is now enabled to extend financial help to the Allies."

In conclusion, the Japanese Finance Department remarked: "The above is intended to show in plain figures the part which Japan has taken in the war finance of the Allies. There is another thing to be mentioned in this connection, and that is Japan's endeavors to co-operate with them in various financial and economic measures. In conclusion, it may be stated that, whatever may be the development of the situation, the Japanese nation is resolved to abide by the financial policy so far pursued and to do her best toward furthering the financial program of the Allies."

TO FIT BOYS FOR WAR

Regiment Forming For Instruction In Harlem

New York, August 5.—A regiment of boys between the ages of 16 and 19 is being recruited in Harlem, to be known as the Harlem and Heights Regiment, Volunteers, Corps of Cadets, State of New York, and Colonel Ward H. Lasher, who has been identified with boy military organisations has been authorised by the State Military Commission to recruit and enlist them. The commission has assigned the 22d Regiment Armory, 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, as the place for the command to receive drills and training.

"The boy regiment," Colonel Lasher said, "is now being enroled, and boys are displaying a great interest in it. The regiment is to be composed of twelve companies of 110 boys each. We are not confining its membership to Harlem and the Heights; any ablebodied boy from any part of the city may join. Several we have enroled are fine specimens for their ages and should make splendid soldiers. The idea is to give good military training so that later when they are called for the draft they will know something about soldiering."

Colonel Lasher added that at least 40,000 boys in State high schools were now being drilled, and predicted that in a short time this juvenile army would be greatly increased.

PLEASE LOOK AT YOUR SHOULDERS

Have They Any Wrinkles?

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Henry The Tailor,
J14 Seward Road

I acquired the art of cutting from an American tailor. A trial is solicited.

United States Tires
Are Good Tires

Bright Lights! **Follow the Crowds** *Bright Music!*

TO

The Eldorado

"The Home of Refined Dancing"

Prof. Martinez Orchestra

First-Class Floor! **Everything No. 1** *First-Class Service!*

LT. QUENTIN ROOSEVELT'S GRAVE IS DISCOVERED

Inscription On Wooden Cross Says: 'Buried By The Germans'

With the American Army on the Vesle, August 7.—On a wooden cross at the head of a grave at the edge of a wood at Chamery, east of Fere-en-Tardenois, is this inscription:

Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt
Buried By The Germans

German newspapers announced several days ago that Lieutenant Roosevelt, who disappeared during an aerial combat on July 17, had been buried by the Germans at Chamery, but until today the grave was not discovered. It was found by an American aviator. The inscription is in English.

ADVERTISING AS A WAR HELP

Government's Efforts Owe Much Of Their Success To Newspapers

The power of publicity, or, more correctly, the value of advertising has been demonstrated by the Government since the war began as never before. All the agencies for victory admit freely that no one force or other combination of forces has been as effective as the newspapers in the Liberty Loan campaigns, in the Red Cross campaigns, and in the drives for food saving and the many and varied other patriotic efforts.

When the Department of Agriculture recently organised a campaign to help the dairying interests to dispose of the seasonal surplus milk and milk products it supplemented its staff of campaigners with appeals to the public through the newspapers. As cottage cheese is the quickest and easiest milk product to make, and its larger use would benefit more milk producers, the department centered its efforts upon cottage cheese in a number of Western cities.

Reports from four cities where cottage cheese campaigns have been completed show largely increased use of this wholesome meat substitute. The following increased daily sales are recorded: Salt Lake City, from 375 to 850 pound; Spokane, Wash., from 100 to 1,800 pounds; Seattle, Wash., from 1,115 to 1,675 pounds; San Francisco, from 393.5 to 1,624 pounds, or a total increase of 3,969 pound of cottage cheese sold daily in the four cities.

This is the result of ten-day campaigns in each city in which the food value of cottage cheese and its use in new dishes was demonstrated by a woman agent in dairying and in which the creameries and milk plants were assisted in making cheese by two representatives from the department and the State Agricultural College.

But it is admitted that few persons would have known of the activities of the cottage cheese boomers but for the daily efforts of the newspapers to make the work a success.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Glenavy .. .. Aug. 13
Kawachi Maru ..... Sept. 2
Sado Maru .....Aug. 16
For Liverpool etc.
Priam .....Aug. 18
For San Francisco
Korea Maru .....Aug. 21
Siberia Maru.....Sept. 3
China .....Sept. 10
Tenyo Maru .....Sept. 13
Colombia .....Sept. 15
For Seattle
Grayson .....Aug. 20
Fushimi Maru .....Sept. 15
For Tacoma:
Suwa Maru .....Aug. 22
Altai Maru .....Aug. 26
Africa Maru ..... Sept. 8
For Vancouver
Empress of Japan .....Sept. 14
For Marseilles
Fukura Maru .....Sept. 8
For Port Said:—
Andre Lebon .....Aug. 26
Sphinx ..... Sept. 9
For Italy, etc:
Roma .....Sept. 12
For Bombay:
Dunera .....Sept. 15

Amusements

VERDUN GARDEN
474 Avenue Joffre 474

OPEN AIR CINEMA

Presenting To-Night
The Thrilling and Emotional Drama in Three Parts
"BLIND FATE"
Produced by Nordisk Film Co.

"A BULLY AFFAIR"
"AUTUMN LOVE"
"BUNNY BUYS A HAREM"
Very Amusing Comedies

On Thursday, 19th Sept.
The Great and Glorious Italian Production in 7 Parts
"NYDIA"
A Love Story in Terrific Setting

THE AMMUNITION RUNNER

One of the "unsung heroes" of the war, according to an article in Popular Mechanics, is the ammunition runner. "His business is simple. He has merely to take chances of death ten times greater than the fighter in the ranks." He is the man who must supply the fighters who go "over the top" with ammunition after what they carry is exhausted, as it generally is soon after they carry the enemy's trenches. "Fritz," says the article, "does not consider a trench or set of trenches lost until at least two hours after the Allied troops have taken it." It is during this time that the ammunition runner has to supply his comrades already in the German trench with the means of holding it. "Four out of every five are hit, and one of the four is either killed outright or dies later of his wounds."

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 17, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks $535.00
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 134.00 December
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 125.00 cash
Chemors Tls. 0.50

Unofficial
Anglo-Javas Tls. 6.50
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.60 Dec.
Langkats Tls. 15½
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 127.50
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 125.00
Yangtsze Insurance $212.50

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

By Specical Request

Last night *Last night*

The Screen Star of Distinction
in
"PANTHEA"
by Monckton Hoffe
THE PICTURE THAT CREATED A FURORE
The Story of a Woman's Sacrifice

Featuring:

Erly Fox, Roger Lytton, George Fawcett, Norgert Wicki, Jack Meredith, Murdock McQuarrie, Henry Thorpe, Frank Currier, and J. S. Furey.

Booking at Robinson's. Prices as Usual.

Olympic Theatre

PROGRAMME
For September 18th and 19th
Presenting
MARIE DORO
IN
A Five-Reel Paramount Production
"Lost and Won"
Showing Also
New Graphic
"Up and Down the Ladder"
Comedy
"A Lesson in Love"
Comedy

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
The Supreme Dramatic Star
Charlotte Walker
Is to be seen
At the
VICTORIA THEATRE
In the Life Drama of a tenement wife who seeks better environment for the child to come, entitled
"KINDLING"
A Five Parts Paramount Production
Showing Also
New Gaumont Graphic
"Mrs. Maloney's Fortune"
Comedy
"Did it Ever Happen to You"
Comedy

ISIS THEATRE

A New Theatre, built on the most modern lines, on Jukong Road, about 100 yards from the junction of North Szechuen and Range Roads.

An All-Triangle Programme
Monday to Wednesday
16th, 17th and 18th September.

"SOLD FOR MARRIAGE"
A Five-Part Triangle Fine Art Production featuring Lilian Gish. Superb Photography and Thrilling Scenes.

Also Showing
"A GAME OLD KNIGHT"
A Two-Part Triangle Riotous Burlesque on Medieval Methods. Extremely Funny.

PRICES:
Dress Circle 40 Cents. Box 50 Cts.

On Thursday, 19th Sept.
For One Night Only
"THE YIDDISH OPERETTE & DRAMATIC CO."
Will give the wellknown Operette in Four Acts.
"TO WHAT A WIFE IS ABLE"

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA
BUBBLING WELL.

September 18th.
"A SISTER OF SIX"
Another Star-Triangle Fine Art Film
Showing
Bessie Love
Bessie Love
In a drama of life in California. One of the best pictures she has appeared in.
Also
Scenic and Comic Films
Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

"The New World"
Bubbling Well Road
First-Class Dance Hall
and
Supper Rooms
First Floor—9 p.m. to 1 a.m. nightly
La YARRAS Celebrated Spanish Dancers
Other Attractions:
Cinematograph, Chinese Theatre, Waterfalls
Comic Mirrors, Donkey Ring, Subway, etc.,
(Watch for New Attraction)

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Dunman Carmichael,
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Mewille Goreham, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Burt Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Columbo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Fuchow	Medan	Tavuy (Lower
Hongkong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphang	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency

G. LEIN,
Manager,
French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
T. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Ilollo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund, *Sub-Agency*: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Boubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,966,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris Societe Generale pour faveriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayewsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund $11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.
Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 25th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital .. $20,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,370,500.00
Reserve Fund $1,200,522.66
Special Reserve Fund $1,998,923.66

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wuhsih	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverner Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: M...n's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMERTS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 48,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County, and Westminister and Paris Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Ast. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and surplus .....U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,713,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Rubio, Buenos Aires, Cienfuegos, Ghaca, Havanas, Huancayo, Matanzas, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GUILLAND,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $500, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,500 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $1,500.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balances. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

MITSUI BANK, Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) .....Yen 20,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 12,250,000
Head Office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa, (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

S. KENJOH, Manager

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

26 The Bund.

9781

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
Central 2515 Manager.
Central 2550 General Office.
Central 2556 General Office.
Central 4496 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Tel. Nos. Central 2612 & Central 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Shu Min, Manager,
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager,
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Can.	Jap.	Eng.
Today							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	9.00	..		..	..	1.30
Japan Ports	Tategami m.	16.00	..	..	..	..	19.30
Japan Ports	Omi maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow		..	17.00		..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe		..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Peking and Tsinan	Every day Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.30
Tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00		..	..	..
Ningpo		..	15.00		..	..	..
Tomorrow							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.30
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U.S.A.		..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Foochow	Kohoku maru						
Swatow	Tsinani	9.00	..	..		..	6.30
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Tategami m.	..	..	..	..	20.00	19.30
Japan and America via Moji	Omi maru	..	..	..	..	9.00	..
Friday, Sept. 20.							
Amoy and Hongkong		..	18.00	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki and Vladivostock		..	15.00		..	..	..
Hongkong		..	10.00		..	..	..
Amoy and Swatow	Singan	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Hongkong and Canton	Sutyang	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Antung	Kingsing	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Japan and Russia	Simbirsk	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Saturday, Sept. 21.							
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..		..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	9.00	9.00	..	..		8.30
Manila direct	Venezuela	15.30	..		..	as	15.00

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. money orders noon.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

中 華 匯 業 銀 行
CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
8.441 Ningpo Road.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAU, Sub-Manager.
Tel. Central 2018 General Office.
Tel. Central 1939 Manager's Office.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilders 74,000,000 (about £5,333,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,285,461. (about £866,333)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Pandjarmasin	Padang	Samarkarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tuban-Tiangi
Charibon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telak-Betung
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Foochow and Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Kaifong left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.
The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai, tomorrow.
The I.-C. s.s. Kiangwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai, tomorrow.
The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai, tomorrow.
The P.M. s.s. Venezuela left Yokohama for Shanghai on Monday morning and may be expecxted to arrive at Woosung early Saturday morning.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Tamsui from Swatow: Mr. Stare.
Per C.N. s.s. Wuchang from Hankow: Mr. Webb.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from River Ports: Mr. Reid and Misses Giesel (2).
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Walson and Mr. Passitieler.

Launch Services

Friday, September 20, 1918.
The tender conveying passengers on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.
Tuesday, September 24, 1918
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Siccawei Weather Report

16.—Fine weather at Shanghai. Rain in Chekiang Southerly winds, North of the 30th parallel. The typhoon of Japan has moved North wards and is raging over the Gulf of Tartary and the coasts of Manchuria.
17.—Squalls in the early morning, winds gradually veering to the S.S.W.

Tuesday, September 17, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm	759.00	759.50
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.88	29.90
Variation for mm 24h	†0.55	—0.46
Variation for mm 12h	†0.34	—0.44
Wind—Direction	S	SE
Wind—Kilom per hour	20	20
Wind—Miles	12.4	12.4
Temperature—Cen	21°0	22°2
Temperature—Fah	69.8	72.0
Humidity co	76	71
Nebulosity 0-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	0.5
Rainfall inches	—	0.02

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AN CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 20	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept. 24	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept. 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 10	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct. 5	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Oct. 12	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 14	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Colombia	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co
Oct. 28	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept. 19	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 27	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 25	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 30	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 30	—	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Sept. 20	—	Kobe	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 5	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 1	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
Oct. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

———	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
		Marseilles	Taito Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept. 18	—	Hongkong	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 18	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 18	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
Sept. 19	10.00*	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 19	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 19	—	F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept. 20	11.00*	Amoy and Swatow	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 20	11.00*	H'kong & Canton	Suiyang	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 21	—	Hongkong and Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 22	D.L.	Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 26	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept. 19	11.00*	Newchwang	Wenchow	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 19	—	T'tau, T'tsin and Dairen	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept. 20	4.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Sept. 21	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 24	1.00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Sept. 24	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungung	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.			

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 17	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 17	—	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 17	—	Japan	Hirano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
Sept. 17	—	Hankow	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 17	—	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K
Sept. 17	—		Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 17	9.00*	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 17	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 17	*8.00	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Sept. 17	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo, Antung	Shengking	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 17	—	Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co
Sept. 17	—	Newchwang	Feiching	Am.	C.M.S.S Co
Sept. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 17	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 5	—	Liverpool	Arestes	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 23	—	Hongkong	Chiyen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 28	—	Japan	Fukuokuju M.	Jap.	S. Shokai
Sept. 5	—	Glasgow	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	—	Hankow	Kweilee	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 14	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Sept. 3	—	Japan	Maynet		
Aug. 31	—	Japan	Misaki	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Aug. 19	—	Ningpo	Ningshin	Chi.	San Peh S.N
Sept. 10	—	Hankow	Nagata Maru	Jap.	A. P. Co.
Aug. 28	—	Japan	Taiho No. 3.	Jap.	S. Shoka
Sept. 10	—	Hongkong	Tjimanook	Lut.	H.C.T. Co.
Sept. 11	—	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Den.	G.N.T. Co.
Sept. 11	—	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Sept. 11	—	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Sept. 12		Tsingtao	Suiwo	Br	J.M. & Co
Sept. 13	—	Hankow	Meifoo	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Sept. 13	—	Cruise	Pingching		
Sept. 13	—	Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Sept. 14	—	Hongkong	Glengyle	Br.	
Sept. 15		Hankow	Tatung	Br	B. & S
Sept. 15		Hankow	Changon	Br.	H.O. & Co.
Sept. 15		Hankow	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 15		Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap	N.K.K.
Sept. 16	—	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sept. 16	—	Hongkong & Manila	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Sept. 16	—	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 16	—	Hankow	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. **Kweilee,** will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang,** Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, Sept. 18,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru,** Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.K.K. P'tung Wharf on **Wednesday, Sept. 18,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting,** Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, September 19,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi,** Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday,** September 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo,** tons 3,925, Capt. Finelson, will leave on **Friday, September 20,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Yohyang Maru,** Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the C. M. Lower Wharf on **Friday, September 20,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang,** Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, September 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking,** Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Tuesday, Sept. 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru,** Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, September 10,** at ——The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Taishun,** Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, Sept. 18,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tamsui,** Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Thursday, September 19,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru,** Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, Sept. 19,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan,** Captain W. McDonald, will leave on **Friday, September 20,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang,** Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Friday, September 20,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Haifong,** Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, September 22,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wenchow,** Captain A. McDowell, will leave on **Thursday, September 19,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru,** Captain S. Iami will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, September 19,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front on the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien,** Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, September 21,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien,** Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, September 24, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, VANCOUVER CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Steamer **Manila Maru,** Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Monday, October 14.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle, Tacoma and Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nganking, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungkiang are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 18 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77,
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. VENEZUELA	Oct. 12	S.S. VENEZUELA ...	Sept. 21
		S.S. ECUADOR	Oct. 19

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" ....16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. COLUSA	Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..	Sept. 25
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...	Nov. 27	S.S. COLUSA	Nov. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Marseilles
For Genoa
AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.			
"ARABIA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata,	Sept. 25	Sept. 26
"MANILA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Oct. 13	Oct. 14
For Hongkong			
"CHICAGO MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito,	Oct. 9	Oct. 10
CHINA COASTING LINE			
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen			
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai,	Sept. 18	Sept. 19
For Foochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao			
KOHOKU MARU	(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba	Sept. 17	Sept. 19

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—

M. SHIMAMURA,
Mangager.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tels. Central 4234 and 4235

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE
via VANCOUVER
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong	
† Key West	Sept. 20	Monteagle	Sept. 26
Monteagle	Oct. 10	Empress of Japan	Oct. 29
Empress of Japan ..	Nov. 9	Monteagle	Dec. 2
† Cargo Only		Empress of Japan	Dec. 24

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Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
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SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	November	15
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* S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	24th
S.S. "CHINA"	NOV.	21st

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S.S. "CHINA"	NOV.	4th

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Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'tze	Nightingale	Br. g-b				
BNB	—	—	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
T P	—	—	Quiros	Am. g-b.				
2 C	—	—	Samar	Am. g-b.				
WTW	—	—	Snipe	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	—	—	Widgeon	Br. g-b.				
W'sung	Sept. 10	Cruise	Bee	Br. g.b.				

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For London or Liverpool via ports.
* (For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
INABA MARU	12,500		
IYO MARU	12,500		

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. T. Tozawa,	Sept. 29
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Oct. 28

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	Sept. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Sept. 27
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Oct. 1

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU .	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Oct. 12
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Michida,	Sept. 19
TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Sept. 28
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Michida,	Oct. 5

FOR JAPAN

KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. T. E. Cope,	Sept. 20

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Oct. 18

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	———	Oct. 2
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	Dec. 4

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	———	Oct. 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Nov. 26

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NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Oct. 16
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Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption, all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

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5 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT IS PENALTY FOR ROBBERS

Three Germans Sentenced In Mixed Court; Fourth Gets One Year For Receiving

Five years' imprisonment was the penalty imposed upon three of the Germans involved in the recent armed opium robberies by American Assessor R. P. Tenney and Magistrate Li yesterday. The men sentenced were Robert Franck, Carl Lindow and C. Vellage. Heinrich Bischoff, another German, was given one year's imprisonment for receiving the stolen opium.

The two Chinese charged in connection with the armed theft at 326 North Szechuen Road on April 23 were before the court yesterday also. In their behalf Mr. W. S. Fleming made a strong plea for clemency on grounds that they were ignorant of the fact that a robbery was contemplated but thought that the foreigners had a right to visit the place to seize the opium, which they considered contraband. The men were remanded one week.

In delivering judgment in the case of the foreigners Assessor Tenney said:

"The accused, Robert Franck, Carl Lindow and Vellage, are found guilty of robbery as defined in articles 371 and 373 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code. Article 373 sets forth that the punishment for robbery, if committed by three or more persons, shall be penal servitude for life or for a term of the first or second degree—that is, the maximum penalty is life imprisonment and the minimum penalty imprisonment for five years.

"In view of the fact that the above named accused have confessed guilt the court will impose the minimum penalty. The court, therefore, sentences you, Robert Franck, Carl Lindow and Vellage, to five years' imprisonment in the Municipal jail."

In the case of Bischoff the first charge, that of being an associate of robbers, was dismissed and he was given one year's imprisonment on the charge of receiving stolen property.

The others involved in the robbery cases, Krausch, Taylor and Lukas, are expected to appear in the United States Court for China shortly.

Another arrest grew out of the armed robbery cases yesterday when Peter Behrens, a German living in North Honan Road Extension, was taken by the Chapei police on a charge of having concealed Vellege, one of the men convicted yesterday. The preliminary hearing of Behrens' case was held yesterday. Vellege was arrested in Behrens' house after the International Settlement and French Concession had been searched without avail.

Fine Of A Dollar Is Given Mr. Ezra

(Continued from Page 1)

fined Tls. 300 or 30 days' imprisonment, and ordered to pay Tls. 100 as costs.

Mr. Nielsen said he did not think that was criminal libel at all. He admitted having once had to pay a fine.

"And you know that if you had not paid that fine you would have gone to jail for 30 days?" pursued the attorney.

"No, I don't. In this instance I was busy and had no time to appeal," said the witness.

Is That Fair Way? Asks Court

In re-examination by Mr. Priestwood, the witness declared that if he had done anything against the law he was liable to be dealt with by the Danish Court and the defendant had a remedy in that court.

Mr. King reminded the defendant of the statements he had made in evidence and asked if it was his intention to keep on calling the defendant a swindler.

"It is my intention to bring the defendant to book as he should be, and therefore I intend to go and lay information against him," said Mr. Nielsen.

"The point I want to get is this," said Mr. King. "You keep on calling a certain man a swindler, you don't propose to hit him because you might hurt him. What are you going to do. Do you think that is a fair way to go on?"

"As soon as I have laid information and official steps are being taken, I cease, of course," said the witness.

"Of course, your client not being a British subject I cannot go further with it," said the court to Mr. Priestwood. "If he were a British subject I have a simple remedy."

Nielsen Called Greater Offender

In stating the case for the defendant Mr. Home said that his client admitted the slap given Mr. Nielsen but submitted that the latter had given the gravest possible provocation. This was not done in the heat of anger or because of anything the defendant had done to provoke him but the complainant had set himself in a persistent course of this sort of thing. He had done it the day before and had continued it in newspapers in a way which would undoubtedly constitute contempt if he were amenable to the jurisdiction of the court. Mr. Home went on to point out that while under the law one had no right to assault a person, however gross the insult, the offender was the complainant himself and that he had got no more, probably less, than he deserved and might have expected to get.

"People cannot go round in this way inciting to breaches of peace and then come into this court with no danger of any charges against them," said Mr. Home. "The offender was undoubtedly the complainant himself. His conduct can only be described as dishonorable and despicable."

Mr. Home proceeded by stating that under British law Mr. Nielsen's was, of the two offenses the greater. Under the Indian Penal Code it would draw a heavier penalty.

Mr. Ezra gave testimony regarding the occurence at the Mixed Court, declaring under cross-examination that he had not been in a passion but was only sick of the whole thing and had come to the end of his patience.

Mr. Ezra Had Every Provocation

In giving his decision, Mr. King said that the facts in this case were quite simple. The parties on the 13th were in the Mixed Court and were there, he understood, on legitimate business. The complainant, Mr. Nielsen, had before the 13th used certain rather strong language about the defendant, and on the 13th at the Mixed Court the complainant called the defendant a "common cheat and a conspiring swindler." The court was satisfied that complainant went towards defendant to say those words and thought the defendant had given him no provocation. The complainant used these words and repeated them at defendant's request, and defendant thereupon struck him with his open hand and not with his fist. There was no question that there was an assault and the only point the court had to decide was as to the penalty. The English law seemed to him to be clear. He must find the defendant guilty, but he was entitled to consider the question of provocation. No doubt the defendant had a great deal of provocation; he was called these names before—apparently there had been newspaper articles—and he was addressed in a very insulting way on the 13th as being a "common cheat and conspiring swindler." Had both parties been British, he would have bound them over to keep the peace. He repeated that he thought Mr. Ezra had every provocation and that there were occasions when blows were natural.

Mr. King said that he would enter a conviction against the defendant and impose a nominal fine of one dollar. There would be no order as to costs.

The case brought by the Standard Oil Company following the sinking of the launch Mei Foo IV, which was run onto the Woosung breakwater during an effort to locate Mr. Eugene Ch'en on the s.s. China, is to come up in the British Supreme Court today.

Obituary

James East

Reuter's Service

London, September 16.—The death is announced of Mr. James East, the racehorse trainer.

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19251

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Thursday, the 19th September, on account of Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival.

19348

The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

In accordance with Notices posted on the 5th August, 1918, the balance of 1,000 Shares of the unissued shares of the Company are offered at par to Shareholders thereto entitled in the ratio of one New Share for every four old shares held.

The New Shares will rank for dividend pari passu with existing shares.

Payment in full at the rate of Tls. 100 for each new share applied for must be made to the Head Office of the Company at Shanghai on or before 30th September, 1918.

Any share(s) of this issue declined or not applied for by Shareholders will be disposed of to such person or persons and upon such terms as the Directors may determine.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st to 7th October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors

C. L. SEITZ,

General Agent and Manager.

19351

NOTICE

Beginning September 16, 1918, the office hours of the undersigned will be from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 o'clock.

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC.

19318

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2542.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Girls. Pay from Tls. 135 to Tls. 165 per mensem according to qualifications.

Candidates should possess the ability to teach lower form work.

Applications should state age, nationality, qualifications, and experience in teaching, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, to the undersigned forthwith.

By order,

E. S. B. ROWE,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, September 12, 1918.

19316

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Medium of Instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

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Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,
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17597

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19378.

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19380.

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SPECIAL TRAINS: 1.00 p.m. 1.30 p.m, 2.00 p m, 2.20 p.m.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

The International Recreation Club

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"On all Race days from 3.30 p.m. sharp, all vehicles going to Kiangwan are to use the old mud road and those returning to Shanghai are to use new cinder road along the Railway track."

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

19374

Shanghai Cricket Club

CINEMATOGRAPH

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19319

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18947

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

No. 896

The Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Thursday, the 19th September, the Mid-Autumn Festival.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissoner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 16th Sept., 1918.

19364

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WANTED, married couple or two bachelors for communicating comfortable rooms, charming locality. Tennis court, excellent table. Free now. $90, all inclusive. Apply to Box 398, THE CHINA PRESS.

19346 S. 18.

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with good board to let at Narcissus Bay, Weihaiwei. House next to Mainland golf links; sulphur baths can also be obtained. Apply Mrs. Niven, Weihaiwei.

19219 O.4.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 6 Foochow Road, very high-class rooms, unfurnished, single or in suites for residence or offices. Steam heat, hot water, modern [illegible] hardwood floors. First and second floors. Apply premises.

19358

TO LET: 491 Avenue Joffre, excellent 10-roomed residence, modern bath, tennis, garage. Open for inspection. Rent Tls. 150. For further particulars apply to J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road

19340.

TO LET: Immediately, for seven months, nicely furnished, six-roomed house with large garden, close to tramway station. Northern district. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

19323 S.26

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60 Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond No. 38 Nanking Road.

19161

BOARD WANTED

WANTED: By young gentleman (French), board only. Private family preferred. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.

19377 S. 20.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: By an American gentleman, furnished room, light and airy, with bathroom attached. Centrally located. No board. Apply to Box 408, THE CHINA PRESS.

19368 S-22

WANTED by young man, room with board, in private family. No boarding house need apply. Address to Box 403, THE CHINA PRESS.

19360 S. 18.

WANTED, by bachelor, comfortable chambers in good district, with board. Particulars and terms to Box 397, THE CHINA PRESS.

19345 S. 19.

DANCING

Modern Dancing: Miss MOLLIE WILLOUGHBY, London and New York, Latest One-Step, Fox-Trot, Waltz, Maxixe, Tangos, etc. Individual instruction. By appointment, letter or phone. Astor House Hotel.

19281 S.22

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: A small furnished or unfurnished flat of 2 rooms and kitchen, or 2 furnished rooms, with board, in an English family (not boarding house). Reply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

19379 S. 20.

EDUCATIONAL

INSTRUCTION in piano; A well-qualified instructor in piano, also courses in theory, who has just arrived from the United States, will receive a few pupils, European or Chinese. Address, 36 Carter Road, 'Phone West 275.

19321.

WANTED a young foreign teacher to teach English, 3 hours a day, weekdays. Salary, $30 per month. Apply to No. 1220, Kansuh Road, Shanghai.

19382 S. 20.

ENGLISH TEACHER wanted. Only Chinese Christian lady need apply. Please state terms to Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS.

19361 S-19

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, by American firm, Portuguese or Eurasian of good appearance, for accounting work. Should be good penman. References required. Apply to Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS.

19354 S. 18.

WANTED, well-educated foreign youth, for distant outport, as general office assistant; three years' agreement. Reply, with references and photo, stating salary, to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

19307 S.16

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Birthday Book belonging to the late Dr. J. Edkins, Sinologue and philologist: contains autographs and mottoes of Bishop Moule, Dr. W. A. P. Martin, Mrs. Helen R. Bishop, Sir John Jordan, Sir John Walsham, Sir Walter Hillier, Stephen Bashell, "Eli Perkins" and others. May be seen at office of this paper. Best offer above $100. Apply to Box 414, THE CHINA PRESS.

19381 S. 20.

FOR SALE: International Savings Society Premium bond, fully paid up for one year. Best offer. Owner leaving for war zone. Apply Box 411, THE CHINA PRESS.

T.F.

WANTED: A second-hand piano. Must be a bargain. Apply to Box 406, THE CHINA PRESS.

19366 S-19

FOR SALE: One 5 H. P., two-cylinder, outboard motor-engine (Archimedes), new, in perfect condition, moderate price. Apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.

19370 S-22

FOR SALE: One baby swing-cot, white-enamelled, in new condition, complete with mattress and mosquito curtain; price $25.00. Apply 62 Dixwell Road.

19371 S-19

TO houseboat owners or others. For sale, 5-octave, Yacht Piano, built by Moutrie & Co. 3 years old. Unpolished teak case, and in perfect condition. Owner leaving Shanghai. Price, Tls. 200. Apply to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.

19343 S. 18.

FOR SALE: New "Uni-Lectric" Electric Plant, compact unit 45 inches high, occupying floor space 24 x 25 inches. Capacity 750 watts (¾ K W), 100 volts direct current. Price Tls. 400. Apply to Box 391. THE CHINA PRESS.

19334 S.20.

WANTED to purchase, small steam launch, shallow draught, m/m speed 12 knots. Reply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

19308 S.18

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13